Cambria : Freeman
is published Weekly at
EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PENNA.,
BY JAMES G. HASSON,

Guaranteed Circulation, - - - - - 1,200

Subscription Rates.

One copy, 1 year, cash in advance.....$1.50
do do If not paid within 3 months. 1.75
do do If not paid within 6 months. 2.00
do do If not paid within the year.. 2.25

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New Bedford, June 7, 1883.

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VOLUME XXVIII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1894. NUMBER 18.

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CUR BOYS.

When our boys were knickerbockers,
And we girls were pinafores,
I remember how we danced
They'd unbuckled all the soldiers' stores.
Then, too, they had not learned to pretend
That the big boys in their crowd
Were a race by no brave and brilliant
We had reason to be proud!
And we gave them the devotion,
Blind, abundant, without end,
Which a small girl gives her brother,
And—her brother's "big boy" friend.

Later, when they went to college,
And returned in uniform,
We all thought them handsomer
Every year was seen in birth or form
When they told their college stories,
When they sang their college glees,
Where, we thought, was ever music,
Where were voices like to these?
But we did not say so freely,
As in childish days of yore;
Yet I think perhaps the ladies
Sought our good opinion more.

Ah, those happy days are over!
We, young men and women grown;
Yet we hold with faith unfaltering
There is no crowd like our own
Time has brought us separation,
Ha, when spirits loving are,
Hearts are very near together,
Be our bodies be far or far.
As of old, we still share fully
In their successes or their joys,
And this prayer is often uttered:
"The All-Father bless our boys!"
—Woman's Journal.

THE FINDING OF GOLD.

How the Precious Metal Was Discovered in California.

Volumes have been written about the discovery of gold in California and stories without number anent how and when it happened. As a matter of fact, the existence of the precious metal seems to have been known to the Indians and the pious Spanish padres long before the Americans conquered the land; but, even granting that Marshall's was the first find that was heralded to the world at large, and that he date thereof was January 24, 1848, even then the accounts of that discovery have been jumbled and twisted in such innumerable ways that it would seem that all chroniclers of the interesting event were begrudged by its dazzling splendors into the romantic realms of fiction.

The men who worked for Sutter on the old Coloma mill have nearly all found uncontested claims, and are resting therein forever; but up at the '49 mining camp at the Midwinter fair is an elderly one-legged Mormon, named James S. Brown, who is the only living man who was present when Marshall washed the yellow grains in the camp dough pan; and he is the man who first tested those flaky scales with fire, and, going forth from the shanty to where the men were at work on the mill race, was the first to cry: "Boys, here's gold!"

James Brown is sixty-five years old now. In 1848 he was a lusty youth of not yet twenty summers. He had two legs then. It was only a quarter of a century ago that he lost the other at a bear hunt.

"I am the oldest miner alive in California to-day," said he. "I don't mean that I am the oldest in years, because I am only sixty-five, and there are many men here to-day who have worked in the early days and are now much older than me. But I was the first miner. I was with Marshall when he first discovered gold in January, 1848, and I was the first man to know about it. The story is an old one. It was at Capt. Sutter's mill on the American river, which we were building. Marshall, who was a wheelwright by trade, was in charge of the work. He was a particular friend of mine, but there were nearly one hundred of us working on the millrace at the time. He had been reading books about gold and mines and things, and I remember very well his coming to me one day and talking about quartz and bedrock and similar matters, and telling me that he thought there was gold in the country.

"You see, we had come upon the rock when we were digging the race and were afraid that it would interfere with our making an even channel for the water. Then it was that Marshall came to me and told me about the books he had been reading, and on the afternoon of the 23d of January, 1848, he determined to do a little prospecting. He asked me to bring him the pan. It was a common, ordinary pan that we baked bread in and the like. He spent all the afternoon with that pan trying to find gold, but he hadn't got anything by supper.

The next morning early he started out with the pan again. We boys were excavating in the ditch when he came up from the hole where he was working and told us he had found some mineral. He had it in his hat; a whole lot of little flake-like scales. They were all small bits, and all scaly, and he wasn't sure what they were. He handed the hat to me, and I took one of the flakes and bit it. I could tell by biting it that it was gold, but, of course, I wasn't sure. So I took it into the cabin, where a log fire was burning, and I tested it in the fire to see if it would melt. But it wouldn't melt, and then I knew it was gold, sure. Then I came out with it to where the men were working, and, 'Boys,' said I, 'it is gold!'

"That was the first announcement of the discovery of gold in California, and I was the first man to test the metal and the first man to proclaim it."

It is needless to say that neither Brown nor Marshall nor any of those other mill builders at Coloma was looking for or expecting gold in those days. As a matter of fact, they were working with the vaguest hope of ever receiving any monetary consideration for their labor. As the old pioneer very tersely and pathetically puts it: "Old Capt. Sutter owes me one hundred dollars in cold cash yet for the work I put in on that mill race and I know I'll never get it, seeing as he is dead.

"But we had no kick coming, because we had agreed to accept cattle, horses and grub in part payment for our work. Moreover, we picked up enough gold before we left the place to square our accounts with the captain's Coloma enterprise.

"We had come with a bigger mission than that of seeking gold. We were Mormons. Many of us were soldiers. I had been serving with my battalion in the south, but after our disbandment was marching with the rest of our people to Utah. At Coloma we found that we had not provisions and stock enough to supply the entire expedition during the rest of the journey over the wilderness, so we decided to send the older people, men of family, etc., ahead with supplies enough to carry them through, while over a hundred of us decided to wait over another year and work for old Capt. Sutter in the meantime.

"Money was scarce in those days, and, though Capt. Sutter was very well fixed, he had but little ready cash. We only wanted stock and provisions, and these we agreed to accept in lieu of ready cash payments for any services we might render. At that time the old captain was anxious to build a grist mill and a lumber mill on the American river. Labor was scarce—skilled labor non-existent. Therefore our arrival was very timely for him. We had wheelwrights, smiths, carpenters and skilled masters of every other trade in our company, and he was able to secure our services without the expenditure of a cent of ready money.

"When the discovery had once been made we tried for awhile to keep it quiet, and Sutter, who was anxious to see his mills completed, was particularly anxious to keep the secret close, but though the news spread round among all the workmen they nevertheless completed both the grist and the lumber mill and did not desert their posts on the work they had originally contracted to do to seek the yellow metal.

"Though I had tested the first grains of gold in the fire and with my teeth, nevertheless, to be sure about matters, we had to send them back to Sacramento to make certain of what they were. They tested them there with aquafortis, as we used to call it in those days, though I believe you call it nitric acid now. They also weighed the grains in water with silver, and finally decided that they really were gold. Then they sent on the news to San Francisco by messenger, where the announcement was published for the first time by a man named Sam Brannan, who had brought a lot of type and a press and everything around the Horn.

"Did I stay long at Coloma after the completion of the mills, you ask? No, sir; only a few of us did; myself and most of our people only remained long enough to dig up enough gold to equip ourselves for marching back over the plains to meet those others of our people who were coming out to join us."

"And was not the promise of an easily-made fortune great enough an incentive to keep you at Coloma?" was again asked the old pioneer.

"How could it be? Had we not our friends on the plains, and had we not to go forth to meet them?"

"And about how much did you all make?"

"Oh! it was all according to luck—some made more, some made less—some made six hundred or eight hundred dollars, some made four thousand or five thousand dollars. I guess I had something like fifteen hundred dollars in dust. Marshall, who found it first, had none at all. Marshall was not lucky anyhow. He was one of the original bear flag men—one of the filibusters who thought they owned the country, and would certainly have defeated the Mexicans and Spaniards of their own accord had not the government sent out Kearny and the rest to conquer the country officially. They had selected the bear flag as their banner because bears were so abundant out here in those days. The first bear flag was nothing but an old strip of canvas, on which the men daubed a picture of a bear with tar, their only paintbrush being their own fingers."—San Francisco Examiner.

IKE HILL.

Duties of the Sergeant-at-Arms in the House of Representatives.

"The sergeant-at-arms will please see that order is restored;" or, "the sergeant-at-arms will see that the gentlemen take their seats," are familiar sentences to everyone who attends the sessions of the house of representatives.

It would take a man with gray hair to remember when a sergeant-at-arms has actually had to take a derelict congressman by the coat collar and shove him down into his pivot chair or to slap his hand over his mouth to keep him from talking, yet from time immemorial that august official of the government has been called on almost daily to perform the act, especially when an exciting question is occupying the attention of the house. Now, Ike Hill, as an occupant of the chair of peacemaker of the house of representatives, makes a model officer. He is the best-natured man in the world and will go to the end of the earth to accommodate a friend. But he can look alarmingly stern, as many members well know. When the speaker gives the signal for action, Ike gets up and fixes his eagle eye on the member violating rules. He advances with deliberate tread in the direction of the derelict. The sternness on his face increases as he sees no restoration of order. He gets nearer and nearer to the offender, who then takes his seat and looks like the bad boy of a school when trying to look innocent after getting caught in some mischief by his teacher. That's the way it happens every time. In the interest of variety it is to be hoped that some day the member will refuse to "shut up," and that Ike, in the loyal performance of his duties, will have to "put him up."—Washington News.

A Case of Usury in London.

A London Shylock recently attached the salary of a teacher for debt for borrowed money. The teacher gave the following statement, which shows that usury is not yet a lost art: "In August, 1886, I borrowed £5 (only) of a Mr. Louis of Finsbury-pavement, who advertised to lend money 'on note of hand.' For this said £5 I signed a bill at a month for £6. Not meeting it at the end of the month, I paid him £1 for renewal of the bill. This payment of £1 I repeated every month until January, 1889—twenty-eight months (with two exceptions)—when he increased the bill to £8, but reduced the monthly interest to 15s, which I paid regularly until December, 1890. I then offered and begged him to accept payment of the £8 by equal monthly installments. He refused to do so, and I was advised to decline further payments. Subsequently he pressed me for payment, offering to accept a new bill for the amount above and interest, which I was unable to meet. Hence his attachment of my salary." From the above statement it would appear that the teacher in question received £5 only, paid £44, and is still in debt for an amount, including interest and costs, of £18 16s 2d.

WHEN MEMORY DIES.

"Forget" thee, mother? What? forget
The eyes that gazed first into mine?
That watched me, when my life was young,
With watchfulness almost divine?

"Forget" thee? What? forget the lips
That to mine own so oft were pressed?
That moved for me in many a prayer
While sweet I slumbered on thy breast?

"Forget" thee, mother? What? forget
The tender pathos of that voice,
That made, as never other could,
My tears depart, and soul rejoice?

"Forget" thee? Yes, I shall forget
Thy face, thy voice, thy lips, thy eyes!
But not till death's unsparing hand
Upon me falls, and memory dies!
—James Rowe, in Good Housekeeping.

ELEANOR'S TRIUMPH.

A Profitable Lesson for Many Young Graduates.

"A carriage, and white satin slippers, pearl-colored kid gloves above the elbow, a fan and a bouquet—I must have all those, mother, if I am to be graduated with the other girls. The gown won't be such a dreadful expense, for my last summer's cashmere can be made over, if I can get a few yards of surah, and Aunt Millie's old point will come in splendidly for trimming. But," and pretty Eleanor heaved a deep sigh, "I must have a sash, an elegant one, of broad white moire; fifty dollars would about cover the whole expense, mother."

Mother lifted a tired face from her sewing. Eleanor was too self-absorbed to notice it, but mother was looking ill as well as tired. She had been under a great strain lately, and this dear young daughter was now bringing her weight to add to the burden. How blind a girl's eyes can sometimes be!

"Mother," said Eleanor, pleadingly, "you will manage it somehow, won't you, dear?"

All through her eighteen years Eleanor had been used to seeing mother contrive to bring order out of confusion, straighten tangled skeins, perform what looked almost impossible. That there might be a limit to mother's ability in this direction, the girl did not dream.

"I asked father last evening if he would fill my order for any reasonable amount," Eleanor proceeded, "and he laughed and told me to go to you, mother. He said: 'Of course I want my little girl to look as nice as the others, after she has worked so hard.' And, mother, you know in the autumn I'll be sure to have a position myself, and money will be coming in then every month, so that I can pay you back."

Still mother was silent. An inscrutable expression, hardening and aging the quiet face, had stolen over it at the allusion to father, the easy-going, amiable, impecunious man, whom everybody loved, and whose children, thanks to his wife's tact, did not suspect his weakness. He always left it to mother to say no. She must always do the denying and reproving.

A conflict was going on in the mother's mind, such a conflict as only mothers similarly situated can understand. To deny Eleanor, at the culmination of her school career, the pretty dress and the other luxurious indulgences which her class were to have, was inexpressibly painful. But never had it been so difficult to gratify her, for never had needful wants so heaped themselves up. And the load of debt in the background had never pressed so heavily. Mr. Hylton's business was a fluctuating one at best; returns were slow and often every cent was anticipated before it came. There was the interest on the loan a rich cousin had made, there was the fire insurance to be renewed, the boys were too large to wear home-made clothes, evolved from cast-off suits of their father's, and they had to be fitted out anew. And now, when mother was harassed half to death, to have Eleanor so sweetly and naively present her petition of wants, it was more than the poor wearied woman could endure. She almost gasped for breath as Eleanor went serenely on.

"A carriage, a fan, white satin shoes, long, pearl-colored gloves, a bouquet!" The items ticked themselves off in the mother's mind, as she desperately wondered how they were to be gotten honestly. They seemed such must-haves to the child that it did not occur to her to say no at once. For a little while there was silence, and "Please, mother!" began Eleanor again.

But she went no further, for a very alarming thing took place; mother had quietly fainted away. Nothing more could be said on the subject that day.

"Eleanor Hylton," exclaimed Puss, her younger sister, as that evening, late, the two were preparing for bed, "I don't know whether you have noticed it, but mother is just dying by inches of worry over money. We all go to her; and she wears herself out trying to satisfy our demands, wretches that we are. Common sense, to say nothing of love, shows that we must stop spending, if we are to keep our mother. Father doesn't see it, but I do. Are nobody else's eyes to be opened in time?"

"How is it that you know so much more than the rest of us, Puss?" queried Eleanor ironically.

Puss Hylton was fifteen, and a cripple. She had stayed at home for the last year, studying by herself with a little help from Eleanor, and sharing more of her mother's life than the others. But by bit she had penetrated the secret of the pinching economy in some details, offset by the lavishness in others. Little by little it had come home to her that things could not go on at their present pace.

"Eleanor," she said, "there is nobody else to whom we can go for a loan, and the butcher looks cross when he sends in his bill. Dan goes around three squares, sooner than pass the grocer's, he's so ashamed that we owe for the last barrel of flour. And now your graduation is coming to finish the work. If I were you, dear, I would wear my old gown just as it is, and my old shoes, and walk to school; but I'd get my diploma, and take it with independence, not feeling like a sham and a cruel, cruel girl into the bargain. There!"

"Don't say any more, Puss; I'll think about it."

And Eleanor, with a pale face and a quivering lip, took up her Everyday Text Book, to read, through a mist of gathering tears, this verse, which seemed to speak to her with an angel's voice: "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor rather than silver and gold."

The color came into Eleanor's cheek, for the thought in her heart had been: "Oh! why are we not rich? Why must we always be poor, and kept down by having to count every penny?" Here was God's answer: "A good name is better than riches."

Well, nobody could have a good name who built up her daily life on false pretences as a foundation, and loving favor would not lead a girl to add a feather's weight of care to the load of an anxious mother. But, being no braver than you are, Molly and Frances, and as fond of a dainty, pretty new outfit as you, Caroline and Sophy, you may imagine that Eleanor's battle was not gained in a breath.

She lay awake a long time, the silent tears stealing down her cheek until her pillow was quite wet. But she was so still that Puss slept peacefully, never suspecting Eleanor's tumult of feeling.

Eleanor went to school the next morning with her mind made up, and she was not one to change it, once she had arrived at a decision. At recess, when the girls talked over the momentous affairs of commencement day and commencement dress, several of them appealed to her. What was their surprise when she said, in low tones, which yet were audible to everybody: "You will have to put me in the back row, girls. I find that it is not convenient for my father and mother to spend anything extraordinary at present, so I am going to wear my last summer's white dress, just as it is, and I shall have nothing at all new."

Contrary to Eleanor's anticipations, this statement produced no effect whatever. Two or three of the more fashionable girls looked annoyed, and one or two of Eleanor's intimate friends glanced at her with sympathy. Daisy Dean stole a little hand into hers with a cordial clasp, whispering: "You brave thing! I love you!"

The bell sounded, and recess was over. Tasks were taken up as usual. Eleanor did not know it, but her quiet courage had been a real relief to several timid girls, who had been dreading the expense of commencement, without daring to stem what they supposed to be public opinion and take an independent course. If somebody will only lead in this world there are always plenty to follow.

And Eleanor was repaid for her sacrifice of personal vanity when she saw the mother face light up, and felt the dear arms around her that evening.

"Has it been hard for you, dearie?" said the mother, anxiously.

"It would not have been, mother darling, if I hadn't been a selfish creature, who is ashamed of herself for being such a baby," was Eleanor's reply. "But, now that I have settled the thing, I shall just go on studying, and think no more about it."

A few weeks later, at the close of the commencement exercises, a very elegant and distinguished-looking woman, who had recently returned from abroad, approached the president of Eleanor's college.

"Can you tell me," she inquired, "the name and give me some account of, a young girl who was dressed very simply, and sat modestly in the background, although she bore off a half dozen prizes? There was nothing to indicate poverty in her very appropriate school dress, but her face had a look of purpose, and I am in search of a girl to act as visiting governess to my little daughters."

So from the root of Eleanor's self-denial blossomed the fragrant flower of her success. Her duties at Mrs. Armstrong's proved to be very congenial, while brief hours and frequent holidays left her much time to devote to the assistance of the dear ones at home. In the eyes of the traveled and cultured woman her simple gown had been a positive recommendation, and it was to it she owed the enthusiastic testimonial to her scholarship and worth which the president, having opportunity, was glad to give.

"A good name is better than riches, and loving favor rather to be desired than silver and gold."—Congregationalist.

COSTLY BURIAL.

Surviving Relics of the Elaborate Funerals of Past Ages.

The majority of intelligent persons are more or less indifferent as to the disposal of their bodies after death, but it may be safely asserted that not one would be found to express a wish that his or her body should be carefully preserved in a polished oak or elm brass-mounted coffin, and in a walled grave or vault. It is the result partly of tyrannical custom and partly of leaving all to the undertaker. The latter has been shorn of much of his former profits derived from the sale of scarves and hat-bands, and the hire of palls, plumes, feathers and other trappings of woe. The polished coffin and the brass furniture are the surviving relics of the "funerals completely furnished" of a past age, and are clung to with affectionate tenacity by those whose interest it is to have them continued.

But the undertaker is, after all, what the public make him. The courage and persistence of a few individuals swept away the costly and useless trappings of woe; only a very little more courage is required to substitute cheaper and perishable coffins for the pretentious upholstery exhibited in the coffin of the day. If the upper classes would set the example and make perishable coffins fashionable, it would soon spread to the working classes, who are still tempted to spend upon a coffin and a burial money which would be much more wisely expended in providing additional comforts and even necessaries for the living.—London Lancet.

Suppressing Polish National Spirit.

Great indignation is felt among the sculptors and art dealers of Warsaw over a recent rescript of the police of that city. The guardians of the peace, in obedience to orders from St. Petersburg, visited all the stores and studios and destroyed all the busts of the Polish heroes, Thaddaeus Kosciusko and Josef Powniatowski, which they could find. The sculptors in the city were obliged to send a written communication to the city officials promising not to make busts or statues of the two men in the future. This is one way Russia has adopted of trying to suppress the Polish national spirit. It is not probable, however, that it will accomplish its purpose.

"AND YOU'LL REMEMBER ME."

One evening as the sun went down
Among the golden hills,
And silent shadows, soft and brown,
Crept over vales and rills,
I watched the dusky bats a-wing
Dip down the dusky lea;
Harkening, heard a maiden sing:
"And you'll remember me."

"When other lips and other hearts,"
Came drifting through the trees;
"In language whose excess imparts,"
Was borne upon the breeze.
Ah! love is sweet and hope is strong,
And life's a summer sea
A woman's soul is in her song:
"And you'll remember me."

Still rippling from the throbbing throat
With joy akin to pain,
There seemed a tear in every note,
A sob in every strain;
Soft as the twilight shadows creep
Across the listless sea,
The singer sang her love to sleep
With "You'll remember me."
—Cy Warman, in N. Y. Sun.

TWO OF A KIND.

How Bremner and Sommers Assisted Each Other.

"I am in trouble," said Bremner to his friend Sommers, "and I want you to help me out."

"Financial?" asked Sommers, with a slight contracting of the eyebrows.

"Oh! no, worse than that, a good deal."

"I didn't know that anything could be worse in these panicky times. What is it?"

"I have a friend," said Bremner, "or a man who thinks himself my friend, and whom, for certain reasons, I wish to shake off, but he refuses to be shaken. Now, you are a resourceful man, and may be able to give me a hint. I have tried everything with Snaggs—everything short of positive insult—and all to no purpose."

"What is the matter with him?" asked Sommers.

"The matter is this. He has a boy seven years old, or thereabouts, and he always persists in talking of the lad; in fact, he can't talk about anything else, and imagines everyone as deeply interested as himself. I have nothing at all against the boy; he is a good enough commonplace little fellow, like all the rest of them. I never see any difference in boys myself, they all seem equally objectionable. But Snaggs comes to our house, sits down, and talks about his boy, what he does and what he says, until I am nearly driven crazy. I hope you can suggest something for my relief."

"I suggest," said Sommers, "that you take Snaggs to the state of Michigan, U. S. A., and kill him."

"Why to Michigan?" queried Bremner.

"Oh, simply because they don't hang for murder there, and any penalty short of hanging should be cheerfully borne to get rid of a man like Snaggs."

"I didn't know you were acquainted with him," said Bremner excitedly.

"I'm not, but I am afflicted in the same way myself."

"Nonsense!" cried Bremner, "I never even heard you mention your children."

"I mean that I am afflicted with a friend like Snaggs. It's a daughter in his case. His name is Gregsby. I am even worse off than you are, for his only daughter is but five years old. You are two years ahead of me. By and by the boy will reach years of discretion, and he will get there quicker than Gregsby's girl."

"I don't know about that," Bremner answered gloomily; "girls grow up so much faster than boys do."

"But they never reach years of discretion, you know."

"I don't believe any son of Snaggs will, either. The boy's father hasn't, at any rate. But, I say, Sommers, an idea strikes me. Why not introduce Snaggs and Gregsby to each other?"

"That wouldn't be a bad plan," replied Sommers, cheerfully, "and then we might bet on them. I'll back my man to be the greater bore."

"There wouldn't be any use in betting," said Bremner, "for if your man is as bad as mine, it could only end in a draw."

"Bring your man around and we'll test the case."

"Shall I bring Snaggs to your house to-morrow night, then?" asked Bremner.

"Yes, and if you're in for a bet, I'm your victim. I have great faith in Gregsby, and would like to have a little stake on him."

"It's a serious subject with me," replied Bremner.

"Oh, very well then, I'll expect you to-morrow night about eight o'clock, though I suspect your man is not half so capable a bore as mine."

It was a few minutes before 8 o'clock when Gregsby pressed the electric button at the Sommers' residence. Sommers heard him talking to Mrs. Sommers in the hall, saying: "Oh, yes, thank you, she is quite well. I'll tell you something funny that she said today to her mother." Sommers groaned, and helped himself to a quantity of the stimulant provided for his guests. The next moment Gregsby appeared, smiling, and Sommers greeted him with well-feigned cordiality. Very soon the bell rang again, and a few minutes after Bremner was introducing Snaggs to the two sitting in the smoking room. "Beastly weather this," said Gregsby to the newcomers. "I don't mind the weather myself, but when a man has children he is compelled to think of it." "Have you children?" asked Snaggs, with apparent interest. "I've got a little boy myself, but he doesn't mind the weather in the least."

"I shouldn't say children," replied Gregsby. "I have one little girl, and she is only five years old, but wonderfully knowing for her age, and this weather is so bad that she misses her walk with her mamma. We never trust her out with a nurse, you know."

"I was saying," broke in Snaggs, "that I have a little boy myself; he is seven, and he goes out in all sorts of weather. I don't believe in coddling children. And that reminds me of a clever thing he said to me this morning. He always comes a little piece of the way with me when I start for the office; he—"

"Ah, yes," interrupted Gregsby; "but girls are delicate little creatures, and have to be taken care of."

"Quite so," agreed Snaggs. "I admit that there are disadvantages about girls that boys are quite free from."

"Disadvantages!" cried Gregsby. "You don't mean to say that a great clumsy boy is to be compared with a neat little girl. I would rather have a girl any day, big or little, than a boy."

"Oh, everyone to his taste," said Snaggs, loftily. "By the way, Bremner, did I tell you what my boy said, the other day, when I took him to have his hair cut?"

"No," said Bremner, enthusiastically. "Tell it to us, Snaggs."

"Girls," put in Gregsby, "don't have to have their hair cut. My little girl has the most beautiful head of golden hair you ever saw. You've seen it, Sommers; everyone turns to look at her when she walks out with her mother."

"Humph," said Snaggs, with ill-concealed contempt. "I was saying that I took my boy to have his hair cut, and it was the first time that he had ever been in a barber's shop. A man was being shaved and his face was all over lather. Without a word the boy drew his hand from mine and bolted for home, running so fast that I didn't overtake him until he was at the door. 'What did you do that for, you young rascal?' I said.

"'Oh, papa!' he answered, 'if my face is going to break out all like that I don't want to have my hair cut.' Funny, wasn't it? He thought the lather was the result of the hair cutting. He's awfully quick at reasoning, that boy."

"Well, it seems to me that he didn't reason to a very correct conclusion. Now, my little girl was having a dress fitted the other day, and she asked the dressmaker where the dress orchard was. She thought that dresses grew on trees."

"I must confess that I can't see much reason about that," said Snaggs, spitefully, "if you are giving it as an instance of reasoning, as against what my boy said of the man at the barber's."

"Reasoning?" hotly replied Gregsby. "I never said anything about reasoning. It was poetical. She said she thought that dresses grew on trees, and that ribbons were the blossoms. She told me so herself. And then another time, she and her mother were conversing—"

"You'll have to excuse me," said Snaggs rising. "I remember now that I have an appointment at the club. I forgot it, Bremner, when I promised to come here with you."

"Oh, don't go yet," said Bremner; "tell us the story about what the boy said to the organ grinder."

"Ah, yes," replied Snaggs eagerly, apparently forgetting his appointment in the joy of narration. "Mr. Sommers didn't hear that one, did he? Well, one day an organ grinder stopped in front of our house—"

"I don't wish to interrupt," put in Gregsby, also rising, "but I promised Mrs. Gregsby that I would be home almost directly. I merely came over, Sommers, to tell you that I couldn't stay to-night."

"Oh, well," cried Sommers and Bremner, simultaneously rising and holding out their hands, "if you really must go, why you must, I suppose."

"I am very glad to have made your acquaintance,

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - - MAY 4, 1894.

THERE are 15 ex-governors now members of the U. S. Senate and 3 members of the House.

THE St. Charles, a famous New Orleans hotel, has been destroyed by fire. Four persons perished in the flames.

THE mandamus case of Eugene E. Gaddis against Secretary Carlisle, to compel the latter to show cause why the former should not be restored to his position as a clerk in the treasury department, came up in the District of Columbia Circuit Court on Saturday before Judge Bradley, who dismissed the petition, saying that the courts had no power to interfere in the matter of removals in the executive departments.

SENATOR TURPIE, of Indiana has introduced a service pension bill in the senate. It provides that any officer or private who served in the civil war shall be granted a pension at the rate of one per cent. per day per month for the time served. Every pensioner receiving under this act less than $8 per month is to have his pension increased to that amount up, on reaching the age of 60 years and to $12 per month if incapacitated for manual labor.

NEVER before in its history has the senate lost its members in such rapid succession. Five weeks ago the obsequies of Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, were held in the senate chamber; three weeks later the lamented Senator Vance, of North Carolina, was buried on the mountain side of his beloved state, and, now (Tuesday) for the third time in five weeks another senator lies dead, and the desk of Senator Stockbridge, of Michigan is draped in sombre black.

A DISPATCH from Buenos Ayres, by way of London, announces the escape of Admiral Da Gama and all of the Brazilian refugees who had been detained on board the Portuguese warships. These fugitives have been the cause of protracted trouble, and their flight from the Portuguese men of war might prove a happy solution of that singular tripartite competition for their possession which has been going on for some time between the governments of Brazil, Argentina and Portugal.

THE stockholders of the recent World's Fair at Chicago are to be paid a 10 per cent. dividend; and as there will remain on hand a gross balance of $400,000 00, against which there are probably no claims of magnitude, a further dividend may be looked for. In any event the stockholders will have no cause to be dissatisfied with the financial outcome of their enterprise, which has yielded more satisfactory results than many previous ventures of a similar character would have warranted them in expecting.

AFTER a long succession of Republican victories the Grand Old Party was brought up with a short turn by the election on Tuesday of Mr. Paul J. Sorg, Democrat, in the Third Ohio congress district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Congressman Houk The Republican candidate was Mr. E G. Rathbone, Harrison's Fourth Assistant Postmaster General. The battle was fought on the tariff issue, the Republicans having what assistance could by given them by the American Protective Association.

A STATEMENT prepared at the pension bureau shows that during the year ended April 1 $27,513 illegally paid to pensioners were recovered, against $16,883 for the previous year. It is also stated that $1,000,000 have been saved to the government in intended payments on admitted and pending claims prevented by the discovery of the fraud and punishment of the offenders. During the year the law division of the bureau caused 199 arrests, 341 indictments, 161 convictions and 93 sentences, while 55 of those arrested were acquitted.

IN court at Philadelphia George Burtnett, a young man, recovered a verdict of $12,000 against the Pennsylvania railroad company as damages for personal injuries received in a collision at Harrisburg on June 25th, 1892. Burtnett was a passenger on a west-bound express train which was run into by a local train. Besides serious internal injuries, his legs were so injured that since the accident the one has been shorter than the other. The company's defense was that Burtnett could not recover because he had been riding on a free pass, upon which was a printed stipulation that the holder could not hold the company responsible in case of accident. The fact of the free pass was admitted by the other side, but it has shown that the pass had been issued in New Jersey, and it became necessary to try the case according to laws of that state.

IN responding to a communication from the President Chauncy F. Black of the National Association of Democratic Clnb, setting fourth the needs and purposes of the organization, President Cleveland refers to the pledges under which the party was invested with power and reminds those charged with the redemption of those pledges "that, as we won our way to victory under the banner of tariff reform, so our insistence upon that principle is the condition of our retention of the people's trust. The words are timely and significant. They embody, in the President's' usual straightforward style, the duty of the hour. There is no appeal for income taxation, nor for any other "rider." The President sticks to the issue as it was settled by the country, and the country will acquit him of all responsibility for the unwarrented delay in carrying out its mandate.

THE Coxey movement, which has so far been carried along on the crest of a derisive popular tolerance, says the Philadelphia *Record*, came to a head on Tuesday. In the presence of a large aesemblage of curious and appreciative sight seers Mr. Coxey was hustled off the steps of the Capitol, where he proposed to break the law by making a speech, and his lieutenants were arrested and locked up for disorderly conduct. It will now be a matter for the local magistracy of the District of Columbia to determine how to deal with the misguided cranks and vagrants who have been brought within their jurisdiction. They are a threat to the public peace, the public health, and the public purse. Now that they have had their parade they can no longer contribute to the public amusement. The leaders, in case they cannot give surety for the support of their deluded followers, should be promptly dealt with under the statutes for the repression of vagrancy. Confronted with the choice between such work as may possibly be obtained and arrest, the army will soon resolve itself into its original condition of wandering worthlessness and disperse. The crank is not naturally of a gregarious turn of mind. The transitory motive for aggregation having been withdrawn, each crank will repel every other.

The one thing that Mr. Coxey has succeeded in demonstrating is the necessity for a recasting of the laws relating to vagrancy, so that organized vagabondage may be as readily dealt with as the sporadic variety contemplated in the statutes.

THE point of ex President Harrison's Indianapolis speech, says the Pittsburg *Post*, is that the present business depression and the panic that preceded it were caused by "the attempt to wipe out protection legislation and establish a revenue tariff" ordained by the people by the million majority they cast against Mr. Harrison in 1892. If so, why was the panic world wide in its sweep, affecting protection as well as free trade countries in Europe? Does not that prove to quote Mr. Harrison again, that "this period of depression is one of those periodic panics that at intervals are more or less to fall upon us"? The ex-President antagonized that idea, but it is nevertheless the truth, else why have they had hard times in England and Germany? There is no Wilson bill pending there, and one of them is a free trade and the other a protectionist country. Does Mr. Harrison remember the panic of 1873, which came in the full tide of protection policies, with no Wilson bill dreamed of? History shows that we have panics in this country at almost regular intervals, and they come no matter what party is in power or what tariff is in force or proposed. The tramp was the product of the panic of 1873, and the industrial army seems to be the panic of 1893, with an unprecedented amount of Republican lying thrown in.

THE following revised estimate of the number of miners now out in the strike, given out by President McBride, shows that the miners are gaining strength: Alabama, 8,000; Tennessee and Kentucky, 6,000; Indiana. 5,000; Ohio, 26,000; West Virginia, 7,500; Illinois, 28,000; Iowa 1,300; Indian Territory, 2,000; Missouri, 4,500; Pennsylvania 65,000; Colorado, 1,500; Michigan, 300; total, 155,100.

The principal addition is made in Pennsylvania, where he estimates that 65,000 men are now idle.

J. A. Crawford telegraphs from Illinois that not a wheel is moving from St. Louis to Cairo, and from this President McBride predicts that Illinois will be out solidly. On the whole. President McBride thought the situation very encouraging to the miners. He says there are only 30,000 miners working in the production of bituminous coal. The coal produced by these men is so small in comparison with the whole product that it will not affect the strike, and there will be a general coal famine in less than three weeks.

IT is a significant circumstance, says the Baltimore *Sun*, that while contingents for Coxey's "army" are making for Washington from all other parts of the country there are none from the South. They come chiefly from Republican states—states in which Republican teaching has done its perfect work in undermining the Democratic doctrines of self-help, and no paternalism. Coxey himself and the first army came from Ohio, where McKinleyism is rampant and protection has impoverished its thousands. Then follow the detachments from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, California and other Republican states where the high tariff has made the rich very rich and the poor very poor. But we do not hear of a single "army" from the impoverished South, nor from any state in which Protection has not showered its favors on the owners of pet industries.

AT the Populist state convention at Harrisburg on Tuesday the following ticket was put in the field: For governor, J. T. Ailman, Juniata county; lieutenant governor, Jerome B. Aiken, Washington; auditor general, Abram Louder, Erie; secretary of internal affairs, W. M. Desher, Berks; congressman-at-large, victor A. Lotier, Montour, and B. F. Greenman, Bradford. A resolution was adopted expressing sympathy for the coal miners and inviting them to join the People's party. A strong effort was made to force the nomination of Congressman Sibley for governor, but his friends would not have it. A telegram was read from Sibley stating that his only desire was to serve the people as a private citizen.

FRANK HATTON, postmaster-general during President Arthur's administration, and late editor of the Washington *Post*, died at his residence in Washington last Monday.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1894.—At last there is harmony among the Democratic Senators on the tariff and the party presents a united front to the enemy. Concessions have been made which will not be satisfactory to lots of Democrats, but it was only by concessions that h rmony could be secured. There is one consolation for the party. The tariff bill as it will be amended will be a decided improvement upon the McKinley law, and it will receive the vote of every Democrat. Having secured harmony, the Democratic senators are now forcing the fighting and will continue to do so until the bill is passed. Everything is to be made to give way to one object—the passing of the bill; and there is every reason to believe that it will be passed in ample time to become a law on the first day of July. If the Republicans persist in the filibustering tactics they have this week adopted, the Democrats propose to resort to heroic remedies to stop it, regardless of rules and precedents.

The great speech made by Senator Mills, of Texas, (many think the greatest of his life,) in closing the general debate on the tariff bill, will probably be the last long tariff speech made on the Democratic side of the senate. The present programme is to compel longer daily sittings of the senate and to let the Republicans do the most of the talking until they have been allowed a reasonable time to debate the bill by items. Then there may be a continuous day and night session lasting until the final vote is reached, unless the Republicans will agree upon an early date for taking a vote, and at present there is no indication of their doing that. There is at least four Republican senators who will not filibuster to prevent a vote.

Mr. John Wedderburn, manager of the "Examiner Bureau of Claims," and the "Press Claims Co.," the last named concern being well known to newspaper publishers by reason of its sending out circulars asking big advertising in exchange for its stock, which was to have "millions in it," sometime in the future, has had some ugly charges made against him by Mr. William R. Hearst, publisher of the San Francisco *Examiner*, in a bill filed in court asking that a receiver be appointed and that Wedderburn be restrained from intermeddling with its affairs. Mr. Hearst says that he was a partner with Wedderburn in the examiner bureau, and makes the following specific charges against him: That he established the "Press Claims Co." without Hearst's consent; that he maintained it with money belonging to the examiner Bureau; that he mismanaged claims, including some for subscribers of the Omaha *Bee* and the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* and has refused to refund money which the contracts with those papers called for; that he has created a large indebtedness, including a note for $8,000 given to Mr. Hearst's mother and signed without authority with the firm's name; that he has improperly used money for his personal expenses; and that he has injured the reputation of the San Francisco *Examiner* by his mismanagement of cases and by sending out a circular offering prizes for inventions charging competitors an initial fee of five dollars.

The local authorities have made all of their arrangements to receive Coxey's so-called army, which will arrive in Washington early next week. No trouble is anticipated, but if any comes they are fully prepared for it. If the men who come here with Coxey behave themselves and violate no law they will be allowed to remain as long as they please, or rather as long as they can get enough to eat, and you may be sure that will not be long. If they violate the law they will be treated just as other criminals are.

By the way, the populists in congress are, as the saying is, "between the devil and the deep sea" as to Coxey's army. When the "army" first started they to a man denounced the movement. Afterwards some of them tried to hedge, Senators Peffer and Allen introducing resolutions in the senate, and Represenative Davis and Boen bills in the House, in the interest of the "army." This week they held a caucus on the subject. It isn't the "army" they are worrying about, but the votes of their constituents who sympathize with the absurd idea brings the "army" here. It isn't likely to be much of an "army," after all, as from the best information at present obtainable, even if all of the various bodies of men now headed towards Washington should get here, which is not probable, there would only be 6,500 of them.

The House is steadily pushing its programme of rapidly disposing of the regular appropriation bills. M.

A May Day Meeting.

CLEVELAND, O., May 1.—A May day meeting of unemployed was held in the public square this morning. The crowds numbered far into the thousands. A procession formed and marched to the west side. On the central viaduct an electric moter was encountered. The motorman refused to stop and when one of the marchers attempted to force him to obey the order of the mob he struck one of them in the face and knocked him from the car. This made the crowd wild with rage. Some one began firing a pistol and the crowd attacked the car with clubs, smashed the windows and left it a wreck. At the West Side Market house a similar demonstration was made but a rapid firing of guns frightened the crowds into the belief that the police were coming down on them and they scattered.

A Noted Burglar Lynched.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Mo., May 1—"Reddy" Wilson, one of the most notorious burglars and highwaymen in the central west, is a corpse, the victim of a determined and well organized band of citizens. The body is now hanging from the city hall steps, Wilson having paid the penalty for shooting and killing City Marshal Whitney here last Friday. The principals to the lynching are unknown, having been carefully disguised and their faces hidden behind masks. They lynched him at 2 o'clock this morning, having taken him from jail.

Greed and Cruelty.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Central office detectives to-day effected the capture of five "fire bugs" who for the past two years have been sacrificing poor horses to satisfy their greed. All the men have confessed. The gang would hire a stable, fill it with first-class horses, carriages, etc., and then insure the contents. After the inspector's visit the good stuff would be removed and old carriages and broken down horses substituted. A few days later the place would be burned down and the insurance collected.

MONTGOMERY GIBBS, a prominent Buffalo lawyer, was found mysteriously murdered in front of the residence of H. L. Taylor, a millionaire oil operator. He was a batchelor and it is suspected there was a woman in the case.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Disastrous Flood.

QUEBEC, April 20—About 9:30 o'clock Friday night the inhabitants of the quiet little village of St. Albans, situated 45 miles from here in the county of Neuf, heard a terrible noise resembling the roll of thunder in the distance The soil commencing to vibrate, a panic ensued at the upper end of the village, some three miles from the parish church, is a curve formed by the river St. Anne and close to the curve is a water fall 150 feet high. The ground forming the right side of the fall gave way, burying a pulp wood mill which was situated underneath, blocking the course of the stream. The stream was very rapid on account of melting snow spread over the adjoining farms and caused the badly stayed or undermined embankment to slide into the river, filling it up. Seven houses situated along the river bank were carried into the river. One of them was occupied by a family named Gautier, of four persons, all of whom perished. Smoke was seen to ascend from under the ruins, showing what an awful death the occupants must have met. The ground which slid into the river measured about six square miles. Whole farms have been destroyed. Three bridges were carried away. The old bed of the St. Anne river is now leveled and the river runs miles from where it coursed before. People in the neighborhood of the scene are still terror stricken. The rush of water from the Aurentian chain of mountains is tremendous during the springtime, owing to the melting of snow, and it is thought that the ground about the river bank has become honeycombed by the water. Large tracts of lands with trees and vegetation have been shifted without the least disturbance, while in other places the land was completely turned over. The losses are estimated at $500,000.

Greece is Shaken.

ATHENS, April 29.—Another severe shock of earthquake Friday night spread death and destruction throughout Greece. The town of Atlanta was nearly leveled to the ground, while the remnant of Thebes, left standing by the recent earthquakes, was shaken to pieces. The loss of life is probably very large.

In this city the shock lasted fifteen seconds. A great crowd in the cathedral would have been thrown into a terrible panic but for the calming words of Premier Tricoupis. At Lanna part of the prison collapsed and about sixty convicts were caught in the wreck. The number of dead and injured is not known.

Larissa, Volo, Chalcis and Patras were shaken, Stone walls were split and roofs were rent in hundreds of buildings.

Terror reigns on the islands of Syra and Zande. Repeated shocks have been felt there in the past three days. Small villages have been half ruined, and hundreds of families have been driven to live in the fields, unsheltered and unfed.

Two thirds of Atlanta's buildings were reduced to heaps of ruins and the rest were badly damaged. The people are terror stricken and in great distress through exposure and the want of food and clothing. Women were killed by a falling building at Dreachment, near Livadi.

Wrecked by Dynamite.

HAZELTON, Pa., April 30.—Anthony C. Frenko, a laborer, was ordered to use sixteen inches of dynamite in order to break up old iron at the Jeansville iron works. Instead he used sixteen sticks of the explosive, and the result was a terrific explosion. A portion of the casting weighing some 2,000 pounds descended upon the roof of James McGlynn's house, which stood 300 yards away. The house was wrecked complete to the cellar, and how the inmates escaped being crushed to death seems miraculous. A bed on the second floor, in which an infant was sleeping, was broken in twain. In the kitchen beneath Mrs. McGlynn was engaged washing dishes. She heard the noise, but had no time to move when the casting dropped upon the table, carrying it and dishes through the floor in to the cellar. The woman was prostrated by fright, but otherwise was uninjured.

Warned by Her Faithful Dog.

HILLSDALE, N. J., Mrs. Charles Bard and her 13 year old daughter, living at Bark Ridge, near here, had a narrow escape from being burned to death. At 3 o'clock in the morning Mrs Bard heard her watch dog barking and got up and quieted him. Shortly afterward she was again awakened by the barking of the dog, and found the roof of the house on fire. She rushed ont of the house for assistance, leaving her daughter asleep in bed. When she returned the roof had fallen in. She rushed in to the house at the risk of her life and dragged her daughter out. The child was unconscious from the smoke, but revived when taken into the open air The house and outbuildings were totally destroyed.

$6,000 Stolen.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 1.—Six thousand dollars in greenbacks were stolen from the safe of the Adams Express company in the baggage car of train No. 396, on the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia railroad, near Harrington, yesterday morning, The money was from the National bank of Milford to the Philadelphia National bank. When the train reached Harrington, where it stops, George Raleigh, the baggagemaster and express agent, went ahead to cut off the engine. When he returned the safe had been unlocked, the money taken and the safe locked as before. A few months ago the same safe was robbed of $1,000.

Warning to Poker Players.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Arthur S. Poulterer, champion skittle player of the United States, and well known at the race tracks, while playing poker last night with friends dropped from his chair and died almost instantly. The game had been in progress but a short time, and Poulterer had just discarded two cards Hardly had he picked up those given him when he was noticed to drop his hand, and a moment after he reeled and fell. When his cards were picked up later it was found that he held four aces, and that fact, it is thought, created such nervousness as to cause death. He was about 45 years old.

News and Other Notes.

—The grand jury brought in an indictment against William D. Lohamann, the defaulting cashier of the Brooklyn excise department, for grand larceny.

—F. M. Weakley, a wealthy citizen of Woodlawn, Montgomery county, Tenn., was murdered on Monday night. Suspicion rests on his son-in-law, William Evans.

—A delegation of 200 men from Lebanon and St. Clair counties, Ill., threaten to go to Washington to demand free and unlimited silver coinage and the abolition of the United States senate.

—Ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton has filed with the court of claims at Albany a demand for $5,200 for 19 Guernsey cows, killed by the order of the state board of health under the tuberculois law.

Galvin's division of the Coxey army, 250 strong, which captured a freight train at Mt. Sterling, O., were compelled to dismount in the presence of several Gatling guns and four companies of militia.

—While a stranger, who drove up in front of Spencer's bank, Tompsonville, Conn., called out and engaged in conversation the cashier, a confederate unobserved entered the bank and stole $1,300. Both escaped.

Dick Stone, the man who murdered Van Dingess, at Huntingdon, West Va., last December, and who has escaped the authorities since, was arrested at Kenova on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Dingess was one one the most prominent men in Logan county.

—Thirty tracks of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad at the Sixty-third and State street crossing in Chicago, were torn up by city laborers, guarded by 200 policemen, on Tuesday, in an effort to enforce the ordinance to compel the railroads to elevate their tracks in the city limits.

—Miss Harriet Blaine, the remaining single daughter of the late James G. Blaine, was married on Monday to Mr. Truxton Beale, of Washington, formerly minister to Persia and to Greece. The wedding took place at the Blaine residence on Lafayette square, near the White House, where the Maine statesman died, and it marked the ending of the period of deep morning for the family.

—Worms are destroying the young clover and grain in the vicinity of Joanna, Berks county, Pa., and have already stripped several fields. It is feared they will spread throgh the entire Conestoga Valley. They develop from the larva and attain full size in about forty-eight hours. They are light green in color, and in some places hundreds have been found in the space of several square feet. They multiply with wonderful rapidity.

—With a silver pick president Diaz finished the opening from end to end of the seven-mile tunnel out of the valley of Mexico on Tuesday. Several members of the cabinet and other prominent persons were present. The tunnel and canal, which, it is hoped, will at last successfully drain the valley and thus remove all danger to the City of Mexico from inundation, have been in course of construction for many years, and when fully completed will have cost nearly $10,000,000.

Outing Costumes for Ladies.

French outing costumes have a skirt perfectly plain. Some models, however, with overdresses and draperies are also popular. Many a short full coat has a double-breasted vest, cut lower than last year. Some new importations have also full cross skirts set on. The very long coat is still seen. As for the jackets, the "Garcon de cafe" and new varieties of the "Eton" jackets are the favorites. These are made particulary attractive and stylish by revers and cape effects, which are produced in many novelties.

These items of fashion are taken from the McDowell fashion journals, which, as usual, contain an endless variety of models. In the way of inducements, these magazines offer patterns of the latest styles which can be secured at very moderate prices by means of coupons. They also offer $1.00 worth of patterns as a premium for a yearly subscription to either of these journals except "La Mode," which only gives 50 cents worth of patterns as a premium. The subscription price of "La Mode de Paris" and "Paris Album of Fashion" is only $3.50 a year for each or 35 cents a copy. "The French Dressmaker" is $3.00 per annum or 30 cents per copy. "La Mode," the best family magazine in America, only costs $1.50 for a year's subscription or 15 cents a copy. If you are unable to procure any of these publications from your newsdealer do not take any substitute from him but apply by mail to Messrs. A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th street, New York.

The secretary of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Ind., informs us that their prices will be lower for 1894 than ever. He wishes us to ask our readers not to purchase anything in the line of carriages, wagons, bicycles or harness until they have sent 4 cents in stamps to pay postage on their 112 page catalogue. We advise the readers of this paper to remember his suggestion

S. L. REED. MATZ'GT READE.

REED & READE,

Attorneys at Law,

EBENSBURG, - - - PENNA.

Office on Centre street. [4-28-93

KITTELL & LITTLE,

Attorneys at Law,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Office in Opera House. 2.9.94

T. W. DICK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

EBENSBURG, PENN'A

Special attention to given claims for Pension Bounty, etc. ch7-'80

J. F. McKENRICK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

EBENSBURG, PA

Office on Centre street.

H. H. MYERS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Office in Collopade Row, on Centre street.

DONALD E. DUFTON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

EBENSBURG, PENNA.

Office in Opera House Center street

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Petroleum Carried on Margin.

HENRY SPROUL & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

78 Fourth Avenue,

Pittsburgh,

Members of the

New York Stock Exchange,

Philadelphia Stock Exchange,

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange,

And Chicago Board of Trade.

Interest allowed on daily balances subject to check at sight through the Clearing House.

feb9.3m

B. & B.

WHY?

It has been asked before, doubtless will be again—the answer invariably the same. So many people come and send here, BECAUSE IT PAYS THEM so to do. Note a few examples of how:

REAL KID GLOVES,

Handsome dark shades of dahlia, amethyst and heliotrope harmonize with almost any gown, specially elegant with a black costume, have white stiching and trimmings, four large pearl buttons. We believe you'll say with us: "The greatest genuine KID GLOVE VALUE ever offered.

75 CENTS A PAIR.

Some hands and wrists are so formed that no glove is so comfortable as a laced one. For such here's a chance without a precedent: 7-HOOK KID GLOVES, choice shades, tan, brown and black, soft, shapely gloves—75c. a pair.

Sale of Imported WHITE BRUSSELS NET specially adapted for sash curtains, canopy draperies, fassiacts—baby's cradle, etc., etc. FOUR lots of this extra good, desirable material, each lot exactly HALF REAL VALUE:

One lot, 36-in. wide, 10c.
One lot, 36-in. wide, 15c.
One lot, 72-in. wide, 25c.
One lot, 108-in. wide, 35c.

Nothing so extraordinary in this line of goods ever offered at the prices—when you see them you'll agree—not only that, but you'll BUY if you've any need of good BRUSSELS NET for any of the above or any other purpose. These four lots are all out on centre table in front of LACE DEPARTMENT, and there will be lively buying and selling while they last at 10c., 15c., 25c. and 35c. per yard—36 to 108 inches wide.

Lot of genuine Jap Indias, extra choice printings, principally dark grounds; suitable for street wear, 50c. a yard.

New Silk and Wool Crepons, in stylish new mixtures, entirely new effects, which ladies of exclusive taste will appreciate; 46 and 48 inches wide, $1.00, $1.20, $1.25 per yard.

Among AMERICAN SUITINGS are new and desirable material with "chic" and style comparing favorably with those bearing the magic "imported"—25c., 35c. and 40c.

BOGGS & BUHL,

Allegheny, Pa.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF LILLY BOROUGH for the year ending March 14, 1894.
HENRY EHRENFELD, Tax Collector

	Cr.	Dr.
To amount due from last year		$ 45 89
To amount of duplicate		476 18
To amount of dog tax		65 00
By exonerations	$ 10 83	
By abatement on $100 or 5 per cent	5 00	
By commission on $352 38 of 5 per cent	16 62	
By tax receipts from treasurer	352 38	
By tax receipts from treasurer (dog tax)	20 00	
By amount to balance	202 24	
	$ 587 07	$ 587 07

C. A. McGONIGLE, Burgess.

To borough fines		$ 13 00
To borough licenses		64 15
By treasurer's receipts filed	$ 63 21	
By amount to balance	13 94	
	$ 77 15	$ 77 15

HENRY EHRENFELD, Treasurer.

To balance from 1893		$ 139 33
To amount from liquor license		570 00
To amount from Frank Yeorge for tapping sewer pipe		25 00
To amount from C. Leahey laying board walk		83 79
To fines and forfeitures		10 00
To loan		750 00
To account from tax collector		352 38
To amount from tax collector (dog tax)		20 00
To amount from C. Studt and J. W. Rainey		13 40
To amount from burgess		63 21
By orders filed	$ 929 74	
By obligation to S. Conrad redeemed	211 00	
By obligation to Geo. Stevenredeemed	320 83	
By commission on $1 457 57 of 2½ per cent	36 44	
By freight on sewer pipe	8 96	
To amount to balance	70 14	
	$1,577 11	$1,577 11

LIABILITIES.

To obligation to Chas Bender		$ 100 00
To obligation to Augustine Yingling		150 00
To obligation to Albinus Yingling		100 00
To outstanding orders		67 44
	$ 324 69	$ 417 44

ASSETS.

By balance from collector	$ 202 24
By balance due from treasurer	70 14
Due from Wm. F. Moreland	5 90
Due from C. A. McGonigle	6 10
Due from Black & Vogel	29 01
Due from Joshua Aurandt	8 74
Due from Henry Boley	2 56

Liabilities in excess of Assetts, $ 92 95

We certify that the above statement is correct.

LAMBERT E OEARY,
L. D. SHIFFLER,
Auditors.

April 20 1894.

An Ordinance

AUTHORIZING the opening of Cleveland street from Main street to Portage street, in the borough of Lilly, county of Cambria and state of Pennsylvania.

SECTION 1.—Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the borough of Lilly and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same: That that part of Cleveland street extending from Main street to Portage street is declared a public street at a width of forty (40) feet.

SECTION 2.—All ordinances of the borough of Lilly in relation to streets and alleys are hereby extended to Cleveland street.

SECTION 3.—All ordinances or parts of Ordinances in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

ORDAINED and enacted into a law in Council this 29th day of March; A. D 1894.

SIGNED and approved this 29th day of March, 1894.

A. B. KREBS,
Burgess.
JOHN R. KELLY,
Pres. of Council.

Attest:
JOHN W. RAINEY,
Clerk.

April 27, 1894 3t

An Ordinance

AUTHORIZING the naming and opening of Willow street in the borough of Lilly, county of Cambria and state of Pennsylvania

SECTION 1—Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the borough of Lilly and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same: That that road or street extending from a point on North street to a point on Cleveland ave 1 is declared a public street at a width of forty (40) feet, to be known and designated as Willow street.

SECTION 2—All Ordinances of the borough of Lilly in relation to streets and alleys are hereby extended to said Willow street.

SECTION 3—All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

ORDAINED and enacted into a law in Council this 26th day of March. A. D. 1894.

SIGNED and approved this 29th day of March, 1894.

A. B. KREBS,
Burgess.
JOHN R. KELLY,
Pres. of Council.

Attest:
JOHN W. RAINEY,
Clerk.

April 27, 1894 3t.

An Ordinance

FIXING the bonds of the Health Officer and Secretary of the Board of Health of the borough of Lilly, in the county of Cambria and state of Pennsylvania.

SECTION 1.—Be it ordained and enacted by the Council of Lilly borough assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same: That the Health Officer of the Board of Health of the borough of Lilly shall give bond to the borough of Lilly in the sum of three hundred dollars ($300 00) to be approved by the borough Council, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties.

SECTION 2—The Secretary of the Board of Health of the borough of Lilly shall give bond to the borough of Lilly in the sum of three hundred dollars ($200.00), to be approved by the borough Council, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties.

SIGNED and approved this 5th day of April, A. D. 1894.

A. B. KREBS,
Burgess.
JOHN R. KELLY,
Pres. of Council

Attest:
JOHN W. RAINEY,
Clerk.

April 27, 1894 3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

Having been appointed an Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to report a distribution of the funds in the hands of George V. Gardner, administrator of the estate of H. H. Gardner, late of Reade township, Cambria county, deceased, notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in the borough of Ebensburg, on **Thursday, the 17th day of May, 1894,** at 10 o'clock A. M., to attend to the duties of said appointment, at which time and place all persons interested in said estate may attend or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund

P. J. LITTLE,
Auditor.

Ebensburg, Pa., April 27, 1894.

TO THE CASH BUYERS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

We Invite You

TO visit our Dry Goods Store on Main Street, Gallitzin to inspect our Spring Line of

Dress Goods,

Wall Paper, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Underwear, Embroideries, Laces and Trimmings of all kinds, Hats, Shoes, Carpets, Ladies' Shirt Waists, Gentlemen's Outing Shirts, all of which for the next 60 days we are selling at a

Reduction of 20 Per Cent.

THOS. BRADLEY,

CHEAPEST CASH STORE,

GALLITZIN, PA.

FARMERS!

TAKE NOTICE

When you want GOOD FLOUR take your grain to the OLD SHENKLE MILL in Ebensburg. The

FULL ROLLER PROCESS

for the manufacture of Flour has been put in the Old Shenkle Grist Mill in Ebensburg and turns out nothing but

FIRST CLASS WORK.

Bring in your grain and give us a trial. Each man's grain in ground separately and you get the Flour of your own wheat. If farmers wish to exchange grain for Flour they can do so. The Mill is running every day with the BEST OF POWER.

S. D. LUDWIG,

PROPRIETOR.

CLOTHING CLOTHING

We are now ready to show you the Largest and Finest Stock of Men's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Clothing in Cambria county, with the Lowest Prices for good Goods in the State. Our Stock of Spring and Summer Clothing is complete. We have all the new Spring shapes in Hats and a complete line of Gents' Furnishings of all kinds. It will pay you to come to see us this spring as we have prices to suit the times.

Call and examine our stock. We will sell you nice Goods and SAVE YOU MONEY

Very Respectfully,

C. A. SHARBAUGH,

Carrolltown.

LARRABEE'S

RHEUMATIC LINIMENT

OR

PAIN - EXTRACTOR

CURES

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, BACKACHE, CATARRH,

AND ALL KINDS OF

PAINS AND ACHES.

Larrabee's Rheumatic Liniment is an old and valued remedy, which has enjoyed a constant patronage for over 60 years, proving its wonderful worth and efficiency in all ailments where pain is attendant.

Larrabee's Rheumatic Liniment is not a liquid preparation to soil and tarnish by breaking; it is put up in wide-mouth bottles and applied with the finger, rubbing it in with more or less friction. It is

CLEAN, PURE, EFFICACIOUS, AGREEABLY SMELLING, QUICK ACTING.

Larrabee's Rheumatic Liniment is a splendid household remedy for external use in cases of burns, scalds, cuts, wounds, frostbites, headache, pains in muscles, joints and limbs, backache, etc., etc. Your druggist sells it, or it can be ordered by sending full name and address and 25 cents to below address,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co.

BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

feb9.1y.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating, Dizziness, Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 319 W. 45th St., N. Y.

Cures Sick Headache

AGENTS WANTED by an old reliable firm. Large profits, quick sales. SAMPLE FREE. A rare opportunity. Geo. A. [illegible], 245 Broadway, N. Y.

JOHN PFISTER,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Hardware, Queensware,

MADE-UP CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

VEGETABLES IN SEASON,

HARNESS, ETC.,

OPPOSITE JUNCTION HOTEL

CRESSON, PA.

may2 20ly

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

KLEIN'S

Silver Age Rye,

Per Full Quart, - $1 50

KLEIN'S

Duquesne Rye

AN BARLEY MALT.

Per Full Quart. - $1.25

KLEIN'S

Bear Creek Rye,

Per Full Quart, - $1.00

If your dealer does not have it, send direct to headquarters for it. We pay all expressage.

MAX KLEIN,

82 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY, PA.

feb23 94ly

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - - MAY 4, 1894.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Mr. O. O Philips, of Pittsburg, was in town on Thursday.

—Mr. Edward Griffith, of this place, is spending a few days in Allegheny.

—The Misses O'Neil are having their house beautified by a coat of paint.

—Druggist James is having a new brick pavement laid in front of his drug store.

—The rails are laid down the Blacklick for a distance of two miles west of Ebensburg.

—The grading on the Blacklick extension is now all completed with the exception of the "big cut."

—Mr. E. C. Parrish is putting down a flagstone pavement in front of his residence on High street.

—Mrs. M. J. Rock and daughter, Miss Grace, of Altoona, were visiting friends in Ebensburg on Monday.

—Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Zahm, of this place, visited Pittsburg on Saturday, returning home on Tuesday.

—Mrs. Ellen Arthur, of Johnstown was taken to the Dixmont insane asylum by Steward Hoover on Wednesday.

—On last Friday evening the train on the branch killed a cow for Richard Owens a short distance east of Ebensburg.

—The hearing of the Gallitzin school injunction case brought a large number of Gallitzin people to town on Thursday.

—Miss Maggie McCabe, of this place, returned home from a visit to friends in Pittsburg and Braddock on Saturday.

—Mr. James White, a former resident of Blacklick township but now of Wilmore, spent a few hours in town on Thursday.

—Mr. T. H. Heist, of Harrisburg, arrived in town to-day for the purpose of getting Maple Park in readiness for the summer season.

—Dr. M. R. B. Creery, of Ebensburg, on Wednesday made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. Mr. M. D. Bearer, of this place is the assignee.

—One hundred and twenty farms have been offered to the Clearfield county commissioners for a poor farm. Most of them are said to be poor farms in more than name.

—The examination for permanent certificates will be held in Ebensburg, May 25th and 26th. For further information address T. L. Gibson, chairman of the committee, Ebensburg, Pa.

—On Tuesday a couple of miners from Portage were in town soliciting money and goods to aid the striking miners. They had a wagon with them and carried back a good load of provisions.

—Thomas Bradley, the well-known Gallitzin merchant, has a change of advertisement in this issue of the FREEMAN. Mr. Bradley carries one of the largest stocks of merchandise in Cambria county and sells at prices to suit the times.

—David Watkin Powell, Gilbert Williams and Mrs. Elizabeth Mahan, who were arrested on Thursday of last week for complicity in the thieving operations of the gang of thieves that have been operating lately in Cambria township, were released on bail on Friday.

—While harrowing a field on Thursday afternoon, Abraham Paschal, a well-known farmer of Derry township, Westmoreland county, suddenly fell to the ground and expired in a short time afterward. Deceased was aged sixty-five years, and leaves a wife and three children.

—Mr. John J. Troxell and Dr. T. S. Troxell, accompanied by a couple of ladies, all of Gallitzin, were callers at the FREEMAN office on Thursday but as the editor was out we failed to learn the names of the latter. We would have been glad to meet them and hope they will repeat the visit.

—The work of ballasting the Blacklick extension will be commenced to-morrow (Friday). A ballast train will follow up the tracklayers and the work of laying the track and ballasting will be completed at the same time. The grading has been finished with the exception of the big cut, which will require about six weeks to complete.

—Bert Miller, of the South Side, Johnstown, had the four fingers of one of his hands cut off on Saturday morning by his hand slipping and being caught in a "shaper" at W. J. Rose & Sons' mill in that city. After the injury was dressed by Dr. Matthews he was taken to his home in a carriage.

—During the storm on Saturday night a barn belonging to Casper Lieb, in Barr township, about a mile and a mile from Nicktown, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground along with ten tons of hay stored therein. We failed to learn whether there was any insurance on the barn or not.

—James R. Carpenter, recently tried at Hollidaysburg for murder of his father, will be executed June 15th. His mother last week pleaded guilty to the charge of being "accessory after the fact" and was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. Both mother and son will appeal. She was taken to the penitentiary on Tuesday.

—The frame house of James Griffith, of Latrobe, was burned to the ground about o'clock on Monday night, caused by a defective flue. The fire company turned out and did excellent service, but was unable to save the building. The greater portion of the goods was gotten out. The loss will reach $800, upon which there is no insurance.

—A number of people were in attendance at St. Lawrence on Sunday last to witness the dedication of the statue of St. Lawrence, in the Catholic church at that place. Some very fine selections of music were rendered by the choir under the skilful direction of the organist, Miss Annie Wentz. The sermon, an able and impressive one, was delivered by Rev. Father Alphonsus.

—During the past two or three weeks receivers of the defunct Houtzdale Bank have been paying a third dividend of five per cent. This makes a total dividend paid thus far of 35 per cent. It seems that some of the depositors are not satisfied with the work of the receivers, and a meeting of the depositors and creditors has been called for Saturday, May 5th, to take some action in regard to the balance of their claims.

—The cow ordinance went into effect in Ebensburg on Tuesday. It was observed that well disposed, council loving cows, like others, rude and uncultivated, paid no attention to it. One cow was observed on Julian street on Tuesday, nibbling the grass from the gutter at the foot of an apple tree, while that had a copy of the ordinance tacked upon it within reach of her horns. She surely could not plead ignorance of the law.

—Bookmaker, who is charged with murdering his father-in-law, Mr. Cunningham, in Indiana county a couple of months ago was seen at Patton on Monday afternoon. He went into the Palmer house bar and took a drink where he was recognized by the bar tender. He was also recognized by other people who knew him. Constable Jones was informed of his presence and started on his trail but failed to find him. A reward of $450 is offered for his arrest.

—The Clearfield *Raftman's Journal* says that two hundred rafts have arrived in Lock Haven from all streams above the city. The market is very dull, some good pine rafts having sold as low as 14 cents per foot, and the poorer quality you can hardly give away.

—David D., the 16-year-old son of Amos Runyeon, of Altoona, on Monday morning while looking through the bureau drawers at his home came across his father's revolver. While in the act of examining it the weapon was discharged, the ball entering his left leg between the thigh and the knee. The wound is not dangerous, but is painful and will lay the boy up for some time.

—Walter Sherbine, son of Isaac Sherbine, while driving across the Pennsylvania railroad track at Wilmore on Saturday evening, was thrown from the wagon and had his nose broken, besides sustaining other injuries. It appears in crossing the track the horses became unmanageable and one line broke, causing him to fall from the vehicle. The horses ran to their home, about one mile from the town.

—John Campbell, whose home is at Millwood, went so Johnstown on Monday and in a short time became intoxicated. In the evening he went to the depot, wandered down the track about 100 yards below the station and sat down on the rails, where he went to sleep, unnoticed. A locomotive came along and ran over him, the wheels passing over his abdomen, disemboweling him. He was about 21 years of age.

—The Indiana *Messenger* is responsible for the story that on Saturday night thieves "visited the coop of the senior editor and stole a half-dozen of the finest fowls and a nice fat turkey. A spring gun now guards our coop, and if it is again visited by thieves the coroner will have a job." A yarn of that kind told in this part of the country would result in an inquiry as to where the editor got the fowls.

—Representatives of the Allegheny Valley and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, says the Greensburg *Press*, have been making overtures to the owners of country banks in the vicinity of Parnassus, asking them to furnish coal at their own price, but the mine owners, who are largely in sympathy with the strikers, refuse to sell them coal. They have also refused to furnish coal to mills and factories which secured coal from the mines whose diggers are out.

—John McMillen, who was employed in the Carnegie Company ore mines at Scotia, Centre county, on the Tyrone and Lewisburg railroad, committed suicide by hanging himself in his shanty near the mines sometime during Saturday night. His dead body was discovered on Sunday morning. The cause for the act has not been discovered, but is presumed to be despondency on account of the present condition of affairs. He was 60 years of age and without family.

—John Wagner, of Shade township, Somerset county, was in Johnstown on Monday. Mr. Wagner said that representatives of the New Hampshire and Maine railroad syndicate were in Shade township on Wednesday of last week, and made a number of purchases of land and options, and gave assurance that a railroad would be built into that valley from Osterburg, Bedford county, or up the Kinzey gap, within three months. The Kinzey gap route has already been surveyed.

—On Thursday evening of last week an attempt to assassinate Sheriff McCann, of Westmoreland county, was made near Mammoth. While driving home in his buggy, the sheriff noticed two foreigners crouching behind a shanty at the roadside. Just as he passed them two shots were fired, the bullets cutting the air close to his head. The sheriff whipped up his horse and drove to Mammoth, where he secured assistance and returned to search for the assassins, but failed to find them.

—Operators and large consumers now concede that the coal supply on hand throughout the Pittsburg district will not be sufficient for manufacturing purposes for longer than two weeks, if the miners hold out, as estimated originally by President John A. Cairds, of the strikers. There is no coal on hand, except the little that is being held by retailers for regular customers, which it is estimated will last from two to three weeks, when many of the mills and factories will be compelled to shut down.

—Fried ice cream has become very popular in Philadelphia. A small cake of ice cream, says the *Record*, is enveloped in a thin sheet of pie crust, and then dipped in boiling lard or butter long enough to cook the outside covering to a crisp. If served immediately the ice cream is found to be as solidly frozen as when first prepared. The process of frying is so quickly accomplished, and the pastry so good a protector that the heat has no chance to reach the frozen cream. Another novelty is baked ice cream, which has a meringue top.

—We are in receipt of a communication that would have been published this week had the author furnished his name, not for publication, but as a matter of principle. In some cases it would make but little difference who is the author of a communication but it is a rule that we will publish no anonymous communications and for that reason, it does not appear. We do not at all times, either indorse or agree with the views contained in communications that we publish, but when accompanied by a reputable sponsor and they do no harm, we publish them.

—Saturday evening's issue of the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* says: Levi Goughner, aged 22 years, of Altoona, was badly injured while riding on a freight train on the Fort Wayne railroad, near Beaver, on Friday afternoon. He was standing on the top of one of the cars while the train was crossing the bridge over the Little Beaver. One of the girders struck Goughner before he saw it and knocked him to the trestle. He received a number of injuries about the head and body, but it is thought he will recover. He is now in the Allegheny general hospital.

—The township bridge, a wooden structure, at Cypher, Bedford county, blew down in a terrific hail and wind-torm on Saturday night at 8:30. A party of seven gentlemen who were returning from the delegate election at Riddlesburg, were on the bridge when it went down, and all except one injured. Their names are: Levi Rinard, fatally injured; George Rinard—a son—arm, leg and nose broken; Cyrus Rinard, ankle sprained; W. T. Young, nose broken; Jesse Young, collar bone broken; J. D. Smith, hurt about hip and back. George Young escaped unhurt. One horse was badly hurt and had to be shot.

—A large outbuilding on the farm of Charles Rasbach, in Conemaugh township, was destroyed by fire about 12 o'clock on Monday night. The building was 58x20, and was used as a work shop, kettles for applebutter-making and buthering, pig pen, chicken coop, etc. There has been no fire in the building during the day. The flames were first noticed in the chicken coop, and the presumption is that it was visited by a thief, who, in lighting matches, accidentally set fire to the place. There were in the chicken coop ninety old and sixty young chickens of the Leghorn and Plymoth Rock varieties. Nothing could be done to save the building as Mr. Rasbach and his boys had all they could do to keep the barn and house from catching until the neighbors arrived. The loss is not less than $1,000, on which there is an insurance of $300.

Communication.

CARROLLTOWN, Pa., May 1, 1894.

ED. FREEMAN:—In the last issue of the FREEMAN appears an article by Matthew Marshall from the New York *Sun* criticizing the speakers and writers who "labor to foment disturbances among wage-earners, etc." The article contains many statements calculated to mislead the seeker after economic truth. It says: "The truth is that the writers and speakers who expend so much energy in bemoaning the hard lot of those of their fellow men who live upon the wages of manual labor very much underestimate the intelligence of the objects of their compassion," as if the lack of intelligence were the principal thing complained of or to complain of in their behalf.

Again it says: "The working people for the last few years proved themselves quite as well aware of their power and quite as shrewd in making use of it to their own advantage as those who live by their tongues and pens." If there be any virtue in this, why belittle the "speakers and writers" who agitate the laborer's cause?

Again: "Little by little the trades unions have spread until only the least skilled workers remain outside of their lines. Many of them, indeed, have still to learn that violence is not necessary to enable them to win in their disputes if they are right, and in any case injures their cause, but they are gradually coming to see it." This is simply sentimental bosh. What hope of success is there for a strike to succeed without using or threatening to use violence in preventing others from taking their places?

It goes on: "At all events, the talk so common among those who draw upon their imagination for their facts that the working people of this nation are oppressed, downtrodden, defrauded of their just dues, and generally wretched, is wide of the truth." This is refreshing, indeed, especially at this time when the condition of the working classes is so deplorable.

Judging from the above Mr. Marshall must be very superficial and will hardly mislead any but the superficial. The fact is the working people are intelligent enough to see the enormously unequal distribution of wealth that is going on at such an alarming rate of late years; to see that the producers of wealth are by some legal jugglery deprived of it. And having been but too well educated in the school of the blighting, debilitating Protection fraud, they are showing the result in the shape of Coxeyism, which is the legitimate offspring of the doctrine of government interference in the production and trade. Certainly if the government may restrict the natural course of production and exchange it follows that it may and should furnish support for the people it has caused to be thrown out of employment. Thus this most pernicious Protectionist theory is driving us madly on toward socialism.

Where is all this to end? Our whole social fabric is resting on a volcano. What is the cause? What is the remedy?

The cause is that our social economic craft is foundering on the rock of land monopoly. The natural resources from which all must live are held by the few. Monopoly is encouraged and protected while labor is outrageously burdened and robbed, and trade foolishly restricted by unnatural and vicious systems of taxation. These are the causes from which proceed such dire effects, threatening to overturn our very civilization itself, as similar civilizations have been overturned in the past by similar causes.

Now for the remedy. Reverse the causes and the effect will be the reverse. Untax labor and all labor products and processes, thus emancipating labor; tax land values only and thus prevent the monopoly of the natural resources. The raw materials, provided so plentifully by a most bountiful Creator, will then produce abundance for all. This will put an end to the multiplication of millionaires on the one hand, and homeless, hungry paupers on the other. This will give work to all who wish it and food and plenty to all who work. There will be no more starvation in the midst of plenty. J. F.

Real Estate Transfers.

Solomon Wagner to Mathiot Reade, trustee, Jackson township; consideration, $1.

Ellen M. Reed to Evaline E. Williams, Ebensburg, $275.

William Leventry to H. F. Horner, Grubtown, $300.

Evan M. Davis to Ebensburg & Blacklick Railroad Company, Jackson township, $1.

Cambria Iron Company to Matilda Schichel, Johnstown, $350.

Albert L. Johnson to William Beegle, Johnstown, $600.

Conrad Seibert to Henry Schwing, Daisytown, $800.

Samuel S. Stutzman to Emanuel Stutzman, West Taylor township, $100.

Christ Bantley to John H. Veil, Scalp Level, $80.

Sheriff of Cambria county to F. A. Shoemaker, Susquehanna township, $4,220.

David Simon to Ellen Fay, Gallitzin, $1.

Ellen Fay to Carrie Simon, Gallitzin, $1.

James A. Page to Wm. G. Wilson, Conemaugh township, $800.

Thomas W. Engle to John E. Douglas, Susquehanna township, $250.

John E. Douglas to Col. J. L. Spangler, trustee, Susquehanna, $1.

Samuel P. Kirkpatrick to Wm. Townsend, Hastings, $800.

Wm. Townsend to Samuel P. Kirkpatrick, Hastings, $2,600.

F. A. Shoemaker to John Hipps, Susquehanna, $1.

James H. Hite to A. C. Hopkins, Susquehanna, $1.

Joseph Reiser to Albert A. Petrikin, Johnstown, $1,000.

Daniel S. McAnulty to Stephen Kepcail, Barnesboro, $225.

J. L. Wagoner to Thomas S. Empfield, Blacklick, $20.

Cecelia J. Baker to P. A. Shaw, Gallitzin, $100.

Philip Geager to Conrad Geager, Hastings, $800.

Gotlieb Pfister to H. A. Englehart, Washington, $60.

T. W. Rosensteel, guardian, to T. B. O'Hara, Ebensburg, $1,200.

Absalom J. Walker to Charles McFadden, Jackson, $3,000.

Julia Bishop to Ebensburg and Blacklick Railroad Company, Cambria, $100.

Suicide of John Stoltz.

On Wednesday morning the people of Carrolltown were startled by the announcement that Mr. John Stoltz, a well-known and highly respected citizen of that place, had hung himself in his barn.

Mr. Stoltz, some time ago had a serious attack of grip, from which he never fully recovered, but was able to attend to his business. Lately it was observed that he was mentally affected, but so slightly that it was thought that he required no attention and would soon be himself again.

On Wednesday morning he got up about six o'clock with the intention of doing some work about his lot in the cemetery and for a time no attention was paid to his absence, but on his remaining away for a longer time than was expected, his family became uneasy and started to search for him.

Bert Binder, a neighbor, on going to the mow of the barn found him hanging lifeless, supended to a rafter. Mr. Stoltz was about 60 years of age and leaves a wife and four children, two of whom are married.

His remains were interred in the cemetery at Carrolltown on Thursday afternoon at two o'clock.

THE GALLITZIN SCHOOLS!

Legal Proceedings Against Sisters Teaching in the Public Schools.

On Saturday before Judge Barker, who was then holding court in Hollidaysburg, an application was made and a preliminary injunction granted restraining six sisters of St. Joseph from teaching in the public schools at Gallitzin. The application was made by T. H. Baird Patterson and A. D. Wilkin, of Pittsburg, and H. W. Storey, of Johnstown, attorneys for seven citizens of Gallitzin and William T. Kerr, state councilor of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Thursday, May. 3, at Ebensburg, was fixed for hearing argument for the continuance or dissolution of the injunction.

The proceedings are promoted by the American Mechanics order. The suit is in the form of a bill in equity. The plaintiffs are John Hysong, David Y. Williamson, A. R. Salkeld, Charles H. Decker, Alfred J. Hancuff, James Pearce, Scott Stoner and James G. Laughlin.

The defendants are the school district of Gallitzin borough, a corporation created by the laws of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania: Michael Fitzbarris, president; James G. Bender, secretary; Charles Quinn, treasurer; T. S. Troxell, J. I. Campbell, William Criste, the school directors of said school district; and Sister Mary de Sales (or Clara Clark), Sister Mary Colleta, Sister Mary Marcella (Mary Preston), Sister Mary Gonzaga (Elizabeth Cunningham), Sister Mary John (Mary Keenan), and Sister Mary Sebastian, teachers in the public schools of said district, defendants.

The following allegations are made in the bill:

"That said sisters are all sectarian or religious sisters of the order of the Sisterhood of St. Joseph, of the Catholic church, and have taken vows whereby they have renounced the world and have given up their worldly names and worldly interests, and largely such connections, associations and pursuits as ordinary individuals usually have in secular communities and society.

"That the said school directors, in disregard of their duties, and in violation of the law requiring public schools to be conducted on a purely non-sectarian basis, have resolved that they would employ no teachers for six of the rooms in the public schools of said district except sisters of the Sisterhood of St. Joseph and up to this time are employing the six sisters aforesaid as teachers and instructors, who, prior to said employment, were religious teachers in the Roman or Holy Catholic church, and who are now receiving, or claiming the right to receive, monthly pay as teachers in the public schools from the public school funds of the state of Pennsylvania, for the use of the Sisterhood of St. Joseph; and the school directors have actually paid and do claim the right to continue to pay these religious teachers out of the public school funds for the purposes aforesaid.

"That these teachers wear distinctive religious garbs or habits as emblems of the religious order and church to which they belong, consisting of black dresses, white capes, white cornets, crusifixes, rosaries and waist cords, with tassels. That they still continue while teaching to wear this garb during school hours, and in the discharge of their duties as teachers, and do teach and use their garbs in such a manner as to impart to the child, under their instruction certain religious and sectarian lessons and ideas peculiar to the Catholic church.

"That these teachers, in violation of the school laws and constitution of this state, applied for and received their certificates as such teachers in their religious or sectarian names alone, and were contracted with and employed as teachers by said school directors in their religious or sectarian names, and keep their school records, make their reports and perform their duties in their religious or sectarian names, and the board of school directors and the teachers have adopted rules for government of the public schools, and announced the same to the children, whereby the children are required to address the teachers as "Sister," and call them by their religious names, with penalties for the enforcement of the rules, and by similar rules the resident and other priests of the Roman or Holy Catholic church are encouraged to visit these schools very frequently, and take the books and hear the recitation of lessons by classes, and go around in the school rooms and inspect the studies and work of the scholars individually, and the scholars are taught and required to rise and address the priest as 'Father,' and thank them for their visits and request them to come again.

"That the catechism of the Catholic church, and other religious instruction, are studied and taught in this school before, during and after school hours; and that the use is furnished to the pupils and placed in the schools by the authorities of the Catholic church; that the religious teaching is carried on under the supervision and by the religious teachers aforesaid, and is permitted and allowed by the school directors; and in a similar manner these teachers unlawfully use the public school building, and the musical instruments therein, all of which are the property of the school district, for the purpose of teaching private pupils instrumental music for a consideration, and the use of the order of the Sisters of St. Joseph before, during and after school hours.

"That the teachers are by the rules, requirements, seclusion and training of their sisterhood, disqualified from fully performing all the duties of teachers in the common schools as follows: That the rules prevent and disqualify a sister from associating or conversing with a male pupil over the age of 14 years, and consequently the scholars in room No. 7 are all males and taught by a sister, and in room No. 8, taught by a sister, all are females; and in the other rooms taught by sisters there are very few boys, and very improperly distributed, the result being that the scholars in all rooms are not properly classified in the manner required by the rules, males aged from 10 to 20 years, are taught in the third, fourth and fifth reader in room No. 7, and other branches in like manner; and that from same causes the teachers are disqualified from teaching physiology and hygiene efficiently, and more especially to males over the age of 14 years, as required by the laws of the state; and the directors knowingly approve of this improper system and neglect of legal requirements in these schools.

"That in consequence of this state of affairs the children of the plaintiffs are unable to attend the Gallitzin schools, and get the benefit of instruction to which they are entitled."

The bill concludes with the allegation that the employment of these religious teachers in the public schools is improper and illegal, and the court is asked to enjoin the directors from employing these teachers in the Gallitzin schools, and to prevent the teachers from wearing their religious habit in the school rooms.

The case was taken up this (Thursday) morning when Judge Krebs, of Clearfield county; F. J. O'Connor and M. D. Kittell, Esqrs., appeared for the defendants and filed an answer denying the averments of the petitioners. The case is still in progress and will likely last several days as there are a large number of witness subpoenaed and are here in attendance.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, May 3, 1894:

William H. Marks, Hastings, and Gussie Johnson, Patton.

Anthony Muentzer, Jr., and Catharine McKeone, Johnstown.

William Reighard, Conemaugh, and Della J. Ream, Cambria county.

John Soisson and Ann Nelen, Nicktown.

Edward C. Strittmatter and Rosie Philomena Ott, Carroll township.

Sampson Jones and Elizabeth Ann Blacklock, Dunlo.

Henry Schimpf and Maggie Thomas, Elder township.

Nearly Bled to Death.

Michael Lotz, a well-known citizen of Wilmore, who is afflicted with a cancer on his neck, nearly bled to death on Saturday. The cancer has eaten into one of the arteries and about five o'clock in the afternoon the artery commenced bleeding. Dr. Blaisdell was promptly summoned, who succeeded in arresting the bleeding after considerable difficulty. Mr. Lotz is very weak and the artery is liable to be again severed at any time. He is about 60 years of age.

The Coal Strike.

COLUMBUS, O., April 27.—President McBride, of the United Mine Workers, has issued a bulletin of the strike situation at the close of the first week, addressed to the striking miners and intended for their information. He says: "When the convention named the date of suspension we informed the delegates that it would be almost impossible to have all in line by the 21st, but we were willing to strain every nerve to make the shut-down complete wherever the organization controlled the affairs of the miners. We have been more successful than we ever anticipated. In Pennsylvania the unanimity of the miners astonished the entire country, indeed the whole bituminous district is idle to a man. There are no murmers of discontent to be found anywhere; some have been offered the price, but they refused to accept it, keeping in mind the resolution of the convention that all must settle or none. Pennsylvania leads the fight with 55,000 men in line, and every man solid. The great strike in the coke regions of that state, where over 10,000 men are out fighting for justice, makes the suspended miners 65,000."

The bulletin gives the number of men out in the other states in which bituminous coal is mined and concludes as follows: "In sending you this bulletin we desire to thank you for the determined spirit displayed all along the entire line; in the present movement weak knees are conspicuous by their absence. Let the spirit of calm determination continue, for, although there are a number of places still at work, they may delay your success but they cannot bring about your defeat. In a short time the stocks of coal will have disappeared and your victory is assured."

Charters for Railroads.

On Saturday charters were issued by the state department at Harrisburg to three steam railroad companies, George B. Orlady, of Huntingdon, being president of each. One is the Brooks Mills and Altoona Railroad Company, capital $375,000, which will build a line fifteen miles long in Blair county from Brooks Mills to Altoona. The second is the Mann's Choice and Hyndman Railroad Company, capital $225,000, which will be a line fifteen miles long in Bedford county, from Mann's Choice to Hyndman. The third is the Somerset and Bedford Railroad Company, capital $200,000, which will build a line fifteen miles long from Osterburg, in Bedford county, to Ashtola, in Somerset county.

The directors of these companies are: George B. Orlady, J. Murray Africa, Thomas S. Johnson and Frank W. Stewart, Huntingdon; J. W. Fellows, Manchester, N. H.; George A. Drew, Lewistown, George M. Warren, Castile, Maine.

The World's Fair Pebble for the Pages of History.

The "Book of the Builders," one of the most artistic and magnificent publications ever issued is now being offered by the Pittsburg *Dispatch* to its readers. It is beyond question the greatest offer ever made by a newspaper. See the *Dispatch* for full information.

Miscellaneous Notices.

EBENSBURG, PA., APRIL 2, 1894—I have made arrangements with Professors Gibson and Biter, who will conduct the normal school this summer in Ebensburg, to give instructions in **Typewriting** and **Stenography** at reasonable rates. Students who wish to take up this course should write me at once for particulars. Students who desire to do so, can commence at any time from this date.
JENNIE CRAVER.
mch30

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the council chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in May, $1,000,00 THOS. DAVIS,
LESTER LAIMBER, Secretary. President.

LADIES can make $3 daily by folding and addressing circulars for us, at home. No canvassing. Position permanent. Reply with stamped envelope. MISS GRACE PAUL, South Bend, Indiana.

FURS.
George L. Fredericks, of Ebensburg, pays the highest market price for all kinds of furs.

SALE OF PROPERTY AND FRANCHISES OF CRESSON & CLEARFIELD COUNTY AND NEW YORK SHORT ROUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned, Special Commissioner, appointed for that purpose, will, in pursuance of a decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, entered in the case of John C. Sims, Trustee in the mortgage of the Cresson and Clearfield County and New York Short Route Railroad Company, dated the first day of May, 1888, against said Company, No. 2, September term, 1893, will offer at public sale **eleven o'clock, A. M., on the ninth day of May, 1894,** at public auction, to the highest and best bidder at the Court House, in the town of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, the railway property, rights and franchises of the said railroad company, party of the first part in said mortgage, which are described therein as follows:

"All and singular the railway of the said party of the first part now constructed and in process of construction, being the line of railway known as the Cresson and Clearfield County and New York Short Route Railroad as the same is or hereafter shall be constructed from a point at or near Cresson, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, being also a point of connection with the Pennsylvania railroad through the counties of Cambria and Clearfield to a point at or near, Ansonville, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, according to the lines of said railway as shown by the application of said Railroad Company for their charter on file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, all in the said State of Pennsylvania, and all the lands, tenements, and hereditaments acquired or appropriated for the purpose of a right of way for said railway or any other purpose, in connection with the maintenance of operation thereof, and all the easements, rights, liberties, privileges, franchises, immunities and exemptions of the said party of the first part, appertaining to the construction, maintaining, operating, owning and enjoying of the said railway, and every part thereof; and all railway tracks, railways, ways, and rights of ways, depot grounds, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station grounds, station houses, engine houses, car houses, fuel houses, warehouses, shops, machine houses, water tanks, turn tables, superstructures, erections, fixtures, furniture, tools, implements appendages, and appurtenances, used or intended to be used in connection with the said railway, and all water powers, rights and privileges appertaining to the tenements, hereditaments, appendages and appurtenances thereunto belonging, whether now owned or acquired or hereafter to be owned by the said party of the first part; together with all and singular the rents, tolls, income, issues and profits of the said railway premises and property; and also all the estate, right, title and interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever as well in law as in equity, and present and prospective of the said party of the first part in and to the same and every part thereof."

THE TERMS of such sale are to be as follows:

At the time the property shall be knocked down a deposit of five thousand dollars will be required from the purchaser or purchasers, and the balance of the purchase money to be repaid on delivery of deed. The whole or any part of such balance may be paid in the bonds and coupons secured by said mortgage to the extent to which said bonds and coupons shall be entitled to participate in the distribution of the proceeds of sale.

JOHN C. SIMS,
Trustee and Special Commissioner.
April 6 1894.4t.

Executor's Sale
—OF—
REAL ESTATE!

THE undersigned executor of Mary Ann Cooper, late of the borough of Chest Springs, county of Cambria, Pennsylvania, deceased, by virtue of the power and authority vested in him by the last will and testament of said deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, MAY 19TH, 1894,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate to wit:

All that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Chest Springs, county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, fronting 60 feet on Columbia street and extending said width 120 feet to an alley, having an alley to the southwest and lot of Mrs. Sophia Hurd on the northeast, and having thereon erected a two story

Frame House

and FRAME STABLE and other OUTBUILDINGS.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-half of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of deed, and the remainder in six months, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage or judgment note of purchaser. The purchaser may have the privilege of paying the whole of the purchase money in cash.

PETER MCKENZIE,
Executor of Mary Ann Cooper, deceased.
Chest Springs, Pa., April 20, 1894.

ALMOST BEYOND BELIEF!

A Hard-Times Benefit Irresistible in Force!

The Result of Shrewd Buying and Far-Seeing Management.

Our Spring Goods are now in. We can show you the Latest Styles in Dry Goods, Clothing, etc., at Astonishingly Low Prices.

BELOW WE QUOTE PRICES ON A FEW of our Many Big Bargains:

Dark wash calicoes.....5c. per yard
Blue prints....6c. per yard, former price 8c
Crash.....5c. per yard
Dress ginghams, all patterns.....8c.

Lancaster : Ginghams at 7 Cents.

Muslin, full yard wide, for.....5c. per yard
Outing cloth, all patterns, at...8c. and 10c.
Carpet chain, 5-ply, all colors.....20c.
Ladies' vests, very fancy, at.....10c
All the LATEST NOVELTIES IN TRIMMINGS at close figures.
☞Special sale in LACE AND EMBROIDERIES from 2c. per yard up.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishings.

Our stock of clothing was never as complete as now. Any kind of cut or pattern you want.
Men's suits in sack only for.....$3.50
Better suits in any cut from.....$5.00 up
Youth's 3-piece suits from.....$2.00 up
Children's 2-piece suits from.....75c. up
Children's knee pants for.....15c

IN - GENTS' - FURNISHINGS

We Excell Many Larger Establishments.

Fancy laundried shirts with collar attached for.....66c
Latest style fancy laundried shirts with two collars for.....90c
Window blinds (in two colors only) with patent spring for only.....19c
Curtain poles complete for.....20c

Wall Paper--A Specialty--Wall Paper

☞Furniture, Trunks and Valises must go to make room.

Kitchen chairs, light or dark, for $2.75 per set.
Solid hardwood bedroom suit, eight pieces, for only.....$21.00
Cupboards, sinks, sideboards and lounges at very low prices.
☞These goods are all new and first grade work on them.

Special Drive in Shoes.

☞Here is my guarantee:

IF SHOES DON'T WEAR SATISFACTORILY, I WILL GIVE A NEW PAIR FREE.

P. S.—Shoes that I sell wear out.
Ladies' dongola tip, spring heel butt, opera or congress.....$1.25—are worth $2.00
Ladies' dongola, opera, button, $1.00—are worth $1.75.

WE CAN START YOU —IN— HOUSEKEEPING —AT— ANY FIGURE FROM $20 to $2,000.

Russet, button or lace—a few left....$1.50—are worth $2.50.
Ladies' dongola tip Blucher....$2.50—are worth $3.00.
Ladies' Oxford tie in Russet, patent leather and dongola, all shapes and styles.....75c. and up

Ladies' Slippers, 50c.

AND UPWARDS.

Children's spring heel, button, sizes 5 to 8.....50c
Infants' shoes from.....25c up
A very stylish shoe for men, congress or lace.....$1.25—are worth $2.00

A solid leather working shoe for wear, no shoddy.....90c. a pair
If you want a nice dress shoe Satin calf, congress or lace....$1.75—they are worth $3.00.
Men's stylish tip Blucher calf....$2.50—are worth $4.00.

Men's Fine Concordan

Lace, Hand-sewed, for $3.00—they are worth $5.00.

Men's Extra Fine Kangaroo

Lace or Congress, $2.50.

WE MAKE A LEADER on a hand-sewed Kangaroo, lace or congress, for

$3.25.

You cannot duplicate this shoe in any other store for less than

$6.00.

☞Give us a call for Shoes and you will be convinced that we carry the Best Line in town for Wear, Style and Low Prices.
Yours,

H. ORTH,
THE LEADER.

Assignee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

Assigned Estate of John Brown.

BY virtue of an order issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed public sale on the premiseses in the BOROUGH OF SUMMERHILL, Cambria county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, MAY 19TH, 1894,

at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

And from time to time thereafter, all the following described real estate, which has been assigned to the undersigned by John Brown and wife:

Description of Properties.

No. 1.—Mill property, consisting of four lots in the borough of Summerhill, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad and corner of lot of Patrick McCall, thence 67 degrees east 70 feet to a point corner of lot of P. M. Brown, thence south 67 degrees east 70 feet to a point corner of lot of P. M. Brown, thence south 70 degrees east 150 feet to a post corner of lot now or late of Conrad Myer, thence south 20¼ degrees west 260 feet to a point corner of lot of John T. Long, thence north 69 degrees east by lot of John T. Long, Mr. Hendricks and Wallace Plummer 126 feet to corner of lot of Patrick McCall, thence by said lot north 25 degrees east 85 feet to a post, thence by said lot again north 31 degrees west 102 feet to place of beginning, containing in all 102 perches more or less.

No. 2.—Green House and lot, situate on Main street, in the borough of Summerhill, bounded on the northerly side by Main street, on easterly side by lot of John Griffith, on the south by an alley, and on the westerly side by lot of James D. Plummer, having thereon erected a two story Frame Dwelling, and also other Dwelling.

No. 3—Residence and Store House, situate at the corner of Main street and Pennsylvania railroad, in the borough of Summerhill, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner mentioned, thence westward along the Pennsylvania railroad 20 perches to a post, corner of land now or late of George B. Wike, thence by by said lands 7 perches to a post, thence eastward by other land of John Brown 8 perches to a post in line of said road, thence southward along said road 6.2 perches to the place of beginning, having thereon a large Frame Dwelling and Store Room.

No. 4—Union Hall lot, situate in the borough of Summerhill, corner of Main street and Jackson road, bounded on the easterly side by Main street, on the southerly side by other lot (No. 2) of John Brown on westerly side by lot of John D. Wentroth, and on the northerly side by Jackson road, having thereon erected the large Frame building, known as Union Hall, and a one and one half-story Plank Dwelling.

No. 5—One half interest in piece or parcel of land situate in Croyle township, known as William Principe tract, adjoining lands of Griffith, Brown & Stineman, J. C. Scott & Sons, Frank Kurtz, the Baiter tract, and others, containing 4 acres, 12 perches.

No. 6—One half interest in the Coal and other Minerals of 28 acres, and the surface of 7 acres, more or less, of the same piece of land, all known as the William Butler tract, situate in Croyle township, adjoining the lands of Jacob Pringle, William Murray et al.

No. 7—One third interest in William Murray tract of land in Croyle township and borough of Summerhill, bounded by Pennsylvania railroad, Cambria Iron Company, J. C. Scott & Sons, P. M. & J. Brown et al., and containing 99 acres, 36 perches, and allowances.

No. 8.—Lot in borough of Summerhill, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post 16 feet south of line of Pennsylvania railroad, thence south 70 degrees west 4 perches to a post, thence by line of land now or late of P. S. Croyle south 1 degree west 85½ perches to a post, thence by line of land of C. A. Dimond north 82 degrees east 4 perches to a post on line of Summerhill graveyard, thence by said line north 1 degree east 94½ perches to place of beginning, containing 96 perches and having thereon erected a small Frame House, untenanted.

No. 9—Interest of Assignor in a tract of land at Mineral Point, in East Taylor township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a hemlock near Salt Lick cre

A DEGRADED PEOPLE.

The Descendants of Indian Shanks in New York State.

Half-Savages Who Live Apart from Civilized People and Subsist Wholly Upon the Fruits of the Hunt.

The little store at Slayback's settlement, in the wild region about the headwaters of the Delaware river, in Delaware and Sullivan counties, has among its customers some who are undoubtedly the queerest lot that ever had occasion to trade at anybody's store, says a Delhi (N. Y.) correspondent of the New York Sun. They are a race entirely to themselves and live in the wilderness far away from any other human habitation, if their own habitations may be dignified with the name of human, for they are the rudest of huts, built of old tree-trunks, brush, mud and odds and ends of slabs and other refuse lumber. None of these huts are more than eight feet high, and chimneys or windows are unknown to them. There are about two hundred of these people, men, women and children, and they are all related to one another—related in such a way that they are of an extremely low order of physical and mental development. They are known by three family names—the Shanes, the Walshes and the Macartys—but how they came by them no one knows. There origin was peculiar.

More than a century ago, while a good many Indians still tarried on their old hunting and fishing grounds in the upper Delaware wilderness, a family named Shannon settled near the headwaters of the Popacton branch of the Delaware. They were father, mother and three daughters. The mother died soon after they came into the region. The eldest daughter left home and lived with an Indian hunter known as Shanks, who had a cabin in that vicinity. Some time after that her father was found dead with a bullet through his brain. Who was his murderer was never found out. His other two daughters joined their sister at the Indian's cabin, and for several years the three women lived with the hunter, leading the life of savages. Each of the sisters had nine children by their Indian lord, and when he left the region and went to Canada, never to return, they remained, and there are people living in Delaware county to-day who remember them as old women, begging and thieving about the country. Their numerous progeny intermarried and the present wretched colony in the mountains beyond the Slayback settlement are descendants of them to the third and fourth generation.

No one ever knew one of these people to have money. They have no use for money. They are expert fishermen, trappers and hunters. They bring fish, game, furs, nuts and berries into the Slayback store and trade them for such things as they require, and their wants are few. Tobacco, pork and ammunition are the chief items in their supplies. They all chew and smoke, the women and children as well as the men, and the stronger the tobacco the better it suits them. They are not given much to strong drink, but even under the stimulation of alcohol they are dull and sullen. A peculiarity of these half-savages is their indisposition to talk. Whether they are communicative among themselves is not known, but with others they use no words beyond what are necessary in their business dealings. There are many mutes among the children of the present generation and deformities are almost the rule.

The moment a stranger approaches any of the huts of this colony, every man, woman or child who may be in sight instantly scurries away and disappears, but presently unkempt heads will be seen cautiously appearing at chinks and cracks in the ramshackle hovels and wild eyes will peer out at the intruder. There are no useful domestic animals to be seen anywhere about, but many wolfish-looking dogs, as wild and suspicious as their owners, crowd and whine about the huts. The complexion of this strange tribe is uniformly a muddy yellow in color. It is a singular fact that, notwithstanding the lack of moral sense and responsibility among those degraded people, they have apparently no inclination for the commission of crime against the community at large, as the records of the courts for half a century show. They live absolutely by and to themselves and neither care for nor know anything beyond the bare obtaining of a subsistence which at its best is but scant.

He Ruined the Business.

American temperance agitators would not enjoy themselves in Austria. A native of a small village, after a long cataleptic trance, a year ago, declared that he had been to Heaven and had been commissioned by the Almighty to return and teach the peasants the wickedness of drinking spirits. Soon the entire village took an oath of total abstinence. The district governor committed the man to the madhouse, where the doctors kept him for six months and then declared him sane. He resumed his agitation and in a short time seven villages had taken vows of abstinence. The result was that a number of liquor dealers to whom the government had granted licenses refused to keep their contracts. The district judge gave orders that the dangerous agitator be arrested if caught preaching abstinence.

TRY

USING old matting under carpet.

FOR grease spots, equal parts of ether and chloroform.

SPRINKLING the inside of damp gloves with violet powder.

KEEPING a dish of water on the back of a tight stove, to purify the air.

DARNING gloves in buttonhole stitch, repeated till the hole is filled up.

A TEASPOONFUL of ammonia to one teacupful of water, for cleaning jewelry.

A STRIP of wood back of the door where the knob hits the paper in opening.

POWDERED pipe clay, mixed with water, to remove oil stains from wall paper.

How Swimmers Drown.

The Northwestern Lancet offers a new explanation of the sudden drowning of good swimmers, hitherto attributed to cramp. There is nothing in a cramp in the leg to prevent an ordinary swimmer supporting himself in the water by his hands or on his back, nor to cause him to throw up his hands and sink once for all, like a stone. Such cases are attributed to perforation of the eardrum, through which the excess of water pressure occasions vertigo and unconsciousness, and a practical caution results to persons having such perforation to protect their ears with a stopper of cotton when bathing.

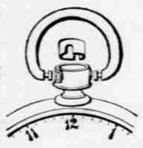
—The Cause of His Grief.—Banks—"Noseads has been very despondent ever since the death of his aunt." Chumley—"Not quite that long; just since the reading of her will."—Truth.

—The English evening primrose is a night flower, and opens its petals at sunset with a snap like a vegetable torpedo.

A FOOL never wants to learn, but the WISE MAN reads that OLD HONESTY CHEWING TOBACCO is the best that is made, and at ONCE tries it, and saves money and secures more satisfaction than ever before. AVOID imitations. Insist on having the genuine. If your dealer hasn't it ask him to get it for you. JNO. FINZER & BROS., Louisville, Ky.

WITHOUT THE Non-pull-out BOW (RING) it is easy to steal or ring watches from the pocket. The thief gets the watch in one hand, the chain in the other and gives a short, quick jerk—the ring slips off the watch stem, and away goes the watch, leaving the victim only the chain.

This idea stopped that little game:



The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant stem, and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

Sold by all watch dealers, without cost, on Jas. Boss Filled and other cases containing this trade mark—

A watch case opener sent free on request.

Keystone Watch Case Co., PHILADELPHIA.

$40.00 PER WEEK FOR WILLING WORKERS of either sex, any age, in any part of the country, at the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. A capital is not required you run no risk. We supply you with all that is needed. It will cost you nothing to try the business. Any one can do the work. Beginners make money from the start. Failure is unknown with our workers. Every hour you labor you can easily make a dollar. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in three days at any ordinary employment. Send for free book containing the fullest information.

H. HALLETT & CO., Box 880, PORTLAND, MAINE.

Mountain House STAR SHAVING PARLOR! CENTRE STREET, EBENSBURG.

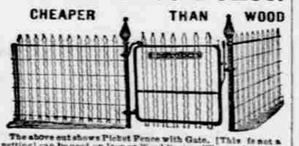
THIS well-known and long established Shaving Parlor is now located on Centre street, opposite the livery stable of O'Hara, Davis & Loth er, where the business will be carried on in the future. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING done in the neatest and most artistic manner. Clean Towels a specialty.

☞Ladies waited on at their residence.

JAMES H. GANT, Proprietor

FREE $10.00 worth of lovely Music for Forty Cents, consisting of 100 pages of full size Sheet Music of the latest, brightest, liveliest and most popular selections, both vocal and instrumental, gotten up in the most elegant manner, including four large size Portraits. CARMENCITA, the Spanish Dancer, PADEREWSKI, the Great Pianist, ADELINA PATTI and MINNIE SELIGMAN CUTTING. ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO THE NEW YORK MUSICAL ECHO CO. Broadway Theatre Bldg., New York City. CANVASSERS WANTED.

Steel Picket Fence. CHEAPER THAN WOOD



The above cut shows Picket Fence with Gate. [This fence netting] can be used on Iron or Wood Posts. When writing for prices give Quantity, Number of Gates, Double and Single, Wanted. We also manufacture Heavy Iron Fencing, Cresting, Stable Fittings, Fire Shutters and FIRE ESCAPES, Cellar Doors, and Railings, Brass and Iron Grilles, WIRE DOOR AND WINDOW SCREENS, and all kinds of WIRE WORK. TAYLOR & DEAN, 201, 203 & 205 Market St. Pittsburgh, Pa.

FEES BROS.' Shaving Parlor, Main Street, Near Post Office

☞The undersigned desires to inform the public that they have opened a shaving par or on Main street, near the post office where barbering in all its branches will be carried on in the future. Everything neat and clean. Your patronage solicited. FEES BROS.

A MOTHER'S CURSE.

Mrs. Samuels Called Down Vengeance on the Heads of Her Son's Enemies.

Mrs. Zerelda Samuels, mother of those notorious bandits, train robbers and ex-guerrillas, the late lamented Jesse and the still living but reformed Frank James, is reported lying seriously ill, with but slight hope of her recovery, said the Buffalo Inquirer, in a recent issue.

"I'll never forget," said a gentleman recently, "the scene when she caught the first view of Jesse's dead face in that little undertaker's shop in St. Joseph, where the body was removed soon after Bob Ford killed the notorious outlaw.

"She had aged years in the short twenty-four hours since her boy fell a victim to the treachery of one he had befriended. She seemed stunned by the tragedy. Here, for twenty years and more, she had lived in the full knowledge that every hour of each day might bring her tidings that one or both of her boys had met with a violent death, but when it came the shock well-nigh shattered her reason.

"The ice box in which Jesse's body lay was opened, and for full two minutes the gray-haired mother looked on the face of her dead son; then all her vigor seemed to return, her bent figure straightened up, and in tones which could be heard half a block away she began such a tirade of abuse against his slayers as I never could have imagined mortal mind capable of framing.

"Whether it was in answer to her prayers I am not prepared to say, but certain it is that Charlie Ford never knew an instant of peace from the day that Jesse was shot. Unlike Bob, he did not even pretend to conceal his real feelings under an air of bravado. Both boys were in mortal terror every minute until Frank surrendered that he would cross their path unexpectedly some day and that their lives would pay the forfeit. Bob hid this fear by assuming a blustering boldness, which at times he was far from feeling. His was the stronger character of the two. Charlie, on the contrary, passed his nights in restless sleeplessness and his days in terrified expectancy of vengeance. Even the short period of security which he enjoyed while Frank was in custody afforded no lasting peace for him. As soon as Frank was released the old terror returned with renewed force, and so preyed upon his nerves that he soon became a mental wreck. It drove him to a suicide's grave at last."

MORE POWERFUL THAN STEAM.

Marvelous Force Obtained from Musical Vibration.

I, for one, believe, says a Boston Transcript correspondent, that we are on the eve of a great era of applicable force, and that the wasteful method of steam and electricity will be relegated to a desuetude such as has overtaken the stage coach.

The grounds of my belief are based not wholly on hearsay, but chiefly on a curious experience. A few days ago a young man living in the vicinity of Boston took me to his room and showed me an apparatus which he had himself constructed with amazing ingenuity and skill. The fundamental primum mobile of this simple machine was musical vibration. I have no right to describe the apparatus, but the force produced in an incredibly brief interval of time by means of a fiddle bow was so enormous that there seemed to be no way of measuring it, and the chief difficulty in the way of practical application lay in the regulation of this force, which, if directed full upon a human being, the inventor believed, would instantly vaporize his body. A single drop of water confined in a hollow stoll tube was resolved by a small fraction of this possible energy into a motor capable of running an engine, if properly applied.

It is well known to all scientific men that a cubic foot of atmospheric air contains latent (if one might use the term), or in suspension, force enough to kill a regiment. Musical vibration seems to set free a portion of this energy, and its resources are infinite. If once they can be regulated it will be the simplest and most inexpensive way of doing all manual work, for it will require no heat.

The young man who thought out this wonderful series of apparatus is self-made, not having had great advantages of education; but for pure genius I think, whether as a practical inventor or as a theoretical experiment or, he will take high rank among the great of the world.

A Combative Deer.

A West Virginia hunter, with gun and dog, while scouring the mountains for game, heard his dog howling some distance away in the woods. Arriving at the spot, he found the hound in furious combat with a buck. He fired but missed, and before he could reload the deer had gored the dog and charged him. The hunter narrowly escaped the rush, and in return dealt a blow with his gun, which did not appear to hurt the deer a particle, but did break the stock. Escape was impossible, and the hunter had to fight with the barrel of his rifle. Fortunately, he was both powerful and active, and, although once knocked down, he managed to deal three or four heavy blows, the last of which stunned the deer, whereupon the hunter dispatched it with his knife. The buck was one of the finest killed in that section for many years.

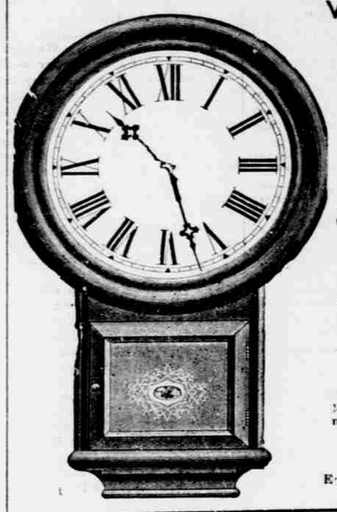
The Naval Powers.

An official report of the instantly available battle ships of the six great powers shows that of first-class vessels England has 15, France 9, Russia 3 and the Triple Alliance 10, of which 9 are Italian and 1 German. All the English vessels steam 16½ knots and upward, 2 being 18½; none of the French is over 16.2 knots; while 2 of the 3 Russians are under 16, the third reaching 17.8. In second-class ships England leads with 12, France has 9, Russia 4 and the Triple Alliance 11, of which Germany owns 7 and Austria 4. Here there is no such superiority of speed on the English side, three being under 13 knots, while no French vessel goes so low as that figure and all the Russians steam 14 knots and over.

New Use for Rubber.

Good results are obtained by using rubber in connection with an anchor rope in equalizing and relieving strain in dredging, and in measuring the depth and swiftness of currents. Formerly a severe strain was caused by a sudden jerking in a pitching vessel. This is now overcome by what is called a rubber accumulator, which consists of seventy rubber discs or buffers on a middle rod, so arranged that by compression they act as a spring. The buffers are cylindrical in shape, two and one-quarter inches in thickness, and separated from one another by metal discs one-eighth of an inch thick, and two inches larger in diameter than the rubbers, which on expansion do not overlap the metal surfaces. In this device it is found that a compression can be had of five feet, which is sufficient to distribute the strain along the entire length of the ship. The application is made by running the rope from a reel located aft to the middle of the foremast, and then passing it through the rubber accumulator to the end of the anchoring boom, which is a spar thirty feet long. From this the rope with a two hundred-pound weight attached is dropped vertically into the sea.

CARL RIVINIUS, —PRACTICAL— WATCHMAKER & JEWELER, —AND DEALER IN— Watches, Clocks —JEWELRY.— Silverware, Musical Instruments —AND— Optical Goods.



Sole Agent —FOR THE— Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches In Key and Stem Winders.

LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KIND of JEWELRY always on hand.

☞My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ALL WORK GUARANTEED.☜ CARL RIVINIUS. Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885—tf.

ELKHART CARRIAGE and HARNESS MFG. CO.

$11.00 No. 37. Surrey Harness.

Have sold to consumers for 21 years, saving them the dealer's profit. We are the Oldest and Largest manufacturers in America selling Vehicles and Harness this way. Ship with privilege to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant for 2 years. Why pay an agent $50 to $150 more for your Write your own order. Buying free. We take all risk of damage in shipping.

WHOLESALE PRICES. Spring Wagons, $21 to $50. Guaranteed Surreys, $65 to $100 same as sell for $100 to $150. Top Buggies, $37.50 to $85. Phaetons, $36.50 to $165. Farm Wagons, Wagonette, Hill Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts. BICYCLES for BOYS, WOMEN & CHILDREN.

$75 No. 781. Surrey.

$37.50 No. 7856. Top Buggy.

$43.00 No. 3. Farm Wagon.

$23.50 No. 1. Farm Harness.

Our Harness are sold at Manufacturer's Prices. Single, $6 to $20. Double Buggy, $15 to $35. Farm, $16 to $45.50. RIDING SADDLES and FLY NETS. 5 per cent. off for cash with order. Send 4c. in stamps to pay postage on 112-page catalogue.

$20 No. 727. Road Wagon.

$55 Elkhart Bicycle, 28in. wheels, pneumatic tires, weldless steel tubing, drop forgings.

Address W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

These two diseases cause untold suffering. Doctors admit that they are difficult to cure—so do their patients. Paine's Celery Compound has permanently cured the worst cases of rheumatism and neuralgia—so say those who have used it.

"Having been troubled with rheumatism at the knee and foot for five years, I was almost unable to get around and was very often confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I used only one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and was perfectly cured. I can now jump around, and feel as lively as a boy." FRANK CAROLL. Eureka, Nevada.

$1.00. SIX for $5.00. Druggists. Mammoth testimonial paper free. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Props., Burlington, Vt.

Paine's Celery Compound

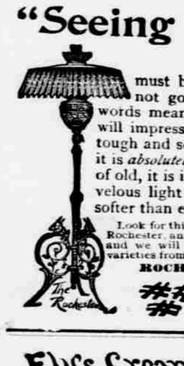
"I have been greatly afflicted with acute rheumatism, and could find no relief until I used Paine's Celery Compound. After using six bottles of the medicine I am now cured of rheumatic trouble." SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, So. Cornish, N. H.

Effects Lasting Cures.

Paine's Celery Compound has performed many other cures as marvelous as these, copies of letters sent to any address. Pleasant to take, does not disturb, but aids digestion, and entirely vegetable; a child can take it. What's the use of suffering longer with rheumatism or neuralgia?

DIAMOND DYES Give Faster and Brighter Colors than any other Dyes. | BABIES Living upon Lactated Food are Healthy, Happy, Hearty. It is Unequaled.

"Seeing is Believing."



And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. *Simple, Beautiful, Good*—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is *absolutely safe* and *unbreakable*. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either.

Look for this stamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer hasn't the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, varieties from the *Largest Lamp Store in the World*. ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City.

"The Rochester."

Elys Cream Balm THE CURE FOR CATARRH HAY-FEVER AND COLD IN HEAD

Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

50c ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street NEW YORK. 50c

TRIAL LIST.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following cases set down for trial at a special term of court to be held in Ebensburg beginning MONDAY, MAY 14, 1894:

Grogan vs. Edwards.
Gloyd vs. Irvin.
Kutruff vs. Irvin.
Brass vs. McCloskey.
Hoenley vs. Ebensburg & Blacklick Railroad Company.
Barker, trustee, vs Lantzy.
Felt et al vs. Stuttman.
Betts et al. vs. Michaels.
Fuller vs. Reighart.
Vincent Barstrew & Co. vs. Cresswell.
L. Strauss & Co. vs. Plunkett.
Lance vs. Lance.
S. H. Shaw & Sons vs. Crouse.
McKee & Co. vs. Fealty.
Wyland et al. vs. Decker.
Cambria Iron Company vs Rawley.
Somers vs. Geesler et al.
Kerr vs. Yeckley.

April 16, 1894. J. C. DARBY, Prothonotary.

To Investors.

WHY go away from home to seek investments when you can buy Pennsylvania First Mortgage securities on the Cash or Monthly Payment plan and which will net you twenty per cent. on your money? For particulars call on or address H. A. ENGLEHART, Aug. 5, 1892. Ebensburg, Pa

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE. Estate of Michael Storm, deceased. Letters of administration on the estate of Michael Storm, deceased, late of the township of Cresson, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, having been granted to me, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARGARET E. STORM. Cresson, Pa., March 30, 1891. Administratrix.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency T. W. DICK, General Insurance Agent EBENSBURG, PA.

NOTICE. We, the undersigned, hereby all persons not to hunt, fish or trespass in any way on our premises, as we will prosecute to the full extent of the law.

H. B. NOEL, JOHN EEHE, ALEXIUS WILL, J. A. GLASS, A. J. M'MULLEN, HUGH M'NEELIS. Clearfield township, March 9, 1894.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 19, 1893.

Connections at Cresson.

EAST.

Seashore Express	6 25 a m
Altoona Accommodation	9 15 a m
Main Line Express	11 04 a m
Altoona Express	1 00 p m
Mail Express	5 17 p m
Philadelphia Express	8 12 p m

WEST.

Johnstown Accommodation	8 14 a m
Pacific Express	8 37 a m
Way Passenger	2 36 p m
Mail Train	4 26 p m
Johnstown Accommodation	8 34 p m

Ebensburg Branch.

Trains leave as follows: 7 20, 10 20 a m., and 3 30 p. m. and arrive at Cresson at 7 57, 10 55 a. m. and 4 05 p m. Leave Cresson at 9 30, 11 30 a. m. and 5 30 p. m., and arrive at Ebensburg at 10 05 a. m. and 12 15 and 6 05 p. m.

Cresson and Clearfield.

Leave Irvona at 6 45 a. m. and 2 40 p. m. arriving at Cresson at 8 05 a. m. and 4 p. m. Leave Cresson at 10 55 a. m. and 5 25 p. m., arriving at Irvona at 10 55 a m. and 6 45 p. m.

For rates maps etc., call on agent or address Thos. E. Watt P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Manager.

CANN'S KIDNEY CURE. Cures Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Gravel, Nervousness, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases. Known by a tired, inhuman feeling; Inaction of the kidneys wastes and poisons the blood, and unless cause removed you cannot have health. Cured me over five years ago of Bright's Disease and Dropsy.—Mrs. J. L. C. MILLER, Bethlehem, Pa. 1,000 other other similar testimonials. Try it. Cure guaranteed. Cann's Kidney Cure Co., 720 Vendue Range, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all reliable druggists. 4 21 93

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Letters testamentary on the estate of Mary Ann Cooper, late of the borough of Uhler Springs, in the county of Cambria, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment thereof, and those having claims or demands against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

PETER J. M'KENZIE. Executor of Mary Ann Cooper, deceased. April 6, 1894.

DO you need Job Printing? If so, give the FREEMAN a trial order.

FORMIDABLE NAMES.

The Complicated Nomenclature of European Nobility.

It is customary on the continent of Europe to bestow several baptismal names upon a child, only one of which is used ordinarily in after life—usually the first in the list. In France, as well as in some other European countries, the bestowal of any other baptismal name than one belonging to the Christian saints or taken from the Bible or from the name of persons of mythology or ancient times is forbidden by law.

No child can be given a name which is the surname of a living person—not even that of the president of the republic.

Though it is customary to use but one of the Christian names which are bestowed it is necessary to give the entire list on certain formal or official occasions. Lately in Paris an Italian gentleman, M. Campagna des Barons de Sartana, was naturalized a French citizen, and on this occasion his full name had to come out. It was as follows:

Vincenzo Salvatore Maria Genaro Francesco-de-Sales Francesco-d'Assisi Francesco-de-Paolo Rocco Michele Crocifisco Emiddio Pasquale Giovanni Giuseppe Geltrude Carlo Gaetano Alfonso Ciro Andrea Luigi Gioran Giusepe Geraldo Antonio di-Pava Antonio-Abatte Campagna des Barons de Sartana.

All these names up to "Campagna" are given names; the rest constitute the surname, which is sufficiently long in itself. The Christian names are twenty-six in number. Several of them consist of the combined given names and surnames of distinguished persons, after the manner of a certain English child who, at the request of his parents, was baptized "Sir Henry Havelock General Wolseley Prince Albert Jones."

The names of some of the members of the British nobility are constructed on a plan not altogether different from this. For instance, the name of the present earl of Wharncliffe is Edward Montagu Stuart Granville Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie.—Youth's Companion.

TWO STANDARDS.

The Captain's Little Practical Joke on His Passenger.

Jokes of a "practical" order are usually dangerous in one way or another, but a story is told of one harmless joke which illustrated the power of imagination in an amusing way some years ago.

At the time when most of the North river sloops came in at Coenties slip, the Levant, a packet from Fishkill anchored off the Battery to wait for a change of tide. A passenger who had been for the first time in his life on a sailing vessel, and who had been anxiously begging to steer the craft, not noticing that the vessel was at anchor, was told at last that he might take the helm.

He obeyed the summons with alacrity, and listened to the captain's cautions in regard to keeping clear of other vessels and so forth, and then the captain went below.

The tide was rushing by at a great rate, and the amateur helmsman felt much gratified with the progress his craft was making as he looked down at the water.

In time, however, an investigation of the surrounding landscape led to a slight feeling of dissatisfaction on his part, which steadily increased as time went on. At last the captain appeared again, and inquired gravely how he was getting on.

"Well," replied the amateur, with a dubious smile, "I appear to be gettin' on first-rate by water, but plaguey slow by land, if I'm any judge, captain."—Youth's Companion.

SOME WONDERFUL THINGS.

A Grammar Schoolboy's Simple Account of His Anatomy.

"Martin," said a wise grammar-school boy to his little brother of six, "come here and tell me what you have inside o' you."

"Nothing," said Martin.

"Yes, you have. Listen! You've got a whole telegraph stowed away in your body, with wires running down to your very toes and out to your finger tips."

"I haven't," said Martin, looking at his feet and hands.

"You have, through, and that isn't all. There's a big force pump in the middle of you, pumping, pumping, seventy times a minute, all day long, like the great engine I showed you the other day at the locomotive works."

"There is no such thing—"

"But there is, though; and besides all these things, a tree is growing in you, with over two hundred different branches, tied together with ever so many bands and tough strings."

"That isn't so at all," persisted the little boy about ready to cry. "I can feel myself all over, and there's no tree or engine, or anything else, except flesh and blood."

"Oh! that isn't flesh and blood; that's most of it water. That is what you are made of—a few gallons of water, a little lime, phosphorus, salt and some other things thrown in," said his brother.—Union Signal.

A WOMAN'S LUCK AND PLUCK.

Stranded and Destitute She Walks Three Hundred Miles to Help Her Children.

A pathetic story of a mother's devotion and heroism comes from Kansas City. Last September Mrs. Elizabeth Page, a widow, whose home was in Detroit, took her four children, the eldest being a son only sixteen years of age, with her household goods stowed away in a wagon, and drove to the Cherokee strip, where she settled on some land. Others contested the claim, so she was compelled to leave. Striking for home, she arrived safely in St. John, Kan., where one of her horses died. She sent her son on to Kansas City to earn money to take the family there, but he failed to find work, and became so discouraged that he wrote his mother he would commit suicide if she could not help him. She answered that she would come, and promptly sold the remaining horse, household goods and her watch, paid the children's board, and with ten dollars in her pocket walked all the way from St. John to Kansas City, a distance of three hundred miles. Kind farmers on the route fed and lodged her so that not one cent of her money had been spent when she arrived. The police matron became interested in the couple and obtained money to send the boy to Detroit, where he is to have work, and buy a ticket for the mother to go back to her children.

An Interesting Sight.

An interesting sight was witnessed by the visitors at Niagara Falls recently. It was the annual migration of crows toward the south. This usually occurs in early winter, but this year, for some unknown reason, did not occur until the 1st of March. The crows passed southward by the million, and for two days the air was black with them, and the noise of their cawing was almost deafening. When they got to the falls the lit in large numbers on the ice bridge and set up a wild cawing. The sound echoed against the walls of the gorge and made a tremendous noise. When they were rested they arose with a loud whirring of wings and continued their flight. Many flew into the falls and were drowned.

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APPEARANCES DECEIVE.

An Illustrative Instance Recently Witnessed in New York.

A young man who walked up Fifth avenue the other evening wore a soft hat and an extremely long "paletot" coat. He walked in a listless way, as if he had nothing in particular to do, and as if he would not do anything were there something to be done. He seemed to take little interest in anything, unless it were to avoid the larger puddles at the street crossings, and to keep his shoes from getting spattered. As the young man walked along he heard a loud shouting up the avenue, and, looking in that direction, saw a calm and deliberate way, he saw that a cab horse was running away. The horse was coming down the avenue at a lively rate, and the driver, who was clinging desperately to his box, was yelling like a Comanche Indian.

When a horse runs away in New York, says the Tribune of that city, there is an earnest desire on the part of all the people in the street to take a hand in the proceedings. What happened in this case was just what usually happens. Two or three men would run out into the street and throw their arms, wave them violently and shout. The horse would move a little faster, the cabman would yell more lustily, and those who had run out into the street would add their cries to the general hubbub. This happened at regular intervals.

But the calm young man who was coming along in so leisurely a manner was evidently not going to interfere with the runaway horse. He stood on the curbstone of the sidewalk watching the approaching animal come tearing along. Often, however, a change came over the scene. When the horse had nearly reached him his form straightened and his eye became alert. At the minute when the cab was opposite him he sprang like a deer, was almost instantly at the horse's head. They ran neck to neck for a few seconds. Then the young man's arm shot out swiftly, and he had the plunging animal by the head. As he ran he drew down the horse's head until the animal had either to stop running or stumble and break its neck. It stopped running.

In the crowd which pushed into the street was an impulsive old gentleman who nervously threw open the door of the cab. He assisted a man who was inside to alight, and then, seizing him by the arm, led him up to the young man who had stopped the horse. He was scolding the driver in a mild way for being so careless as to allow the horse to get the bit between its teeth.

"There," cried the excitable old gentleman, in an admiring tone, to the young man to whom you are indebted for saving your life."

But the young "life saver" said in almost a drawl: "No thanks are necessary. It's a very easy matter to stop a runaway horse." Then he climbed over and rolled up his trousers, and went to the man whom he had "saved" and, regaining the sidewalk, sauntered down the avenue.

TARDY REWARDS OF GENIUS.

Millet's Widow and His Greatest Painting, "Death and the Woodcutter."

A few days ago, writes the Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia Telegraph, there passed away from a long and troublous life the widow of the great French artist, Jean Baptiste Francois Millet. It is rather a commentary on the strange ways of this world, that the man whose picture, "Angelus," brought so fabulously high a price, sold that and many other masterpieces for sums ranging from one to two hundred dollars, and died after toiling miserably and hopelessly in the vain effort to earn money enough to keep the wolf from his shabby door, suddenly broke under the strain and died of a malady brought on by anxiety and privation, not imagining that his fame would speedily be carried to the skies.

His family survived to see the apotheosis of his glory; but what is a fact of "The Angelus" bringing a price over one hundred thousand dollars, and consoled the artist's widow for the fact that, within a week after the sale, a sum of money had been paid for her husband's work, she herself, in the depths of poverty, was living in the little house at Barbizon by the charity of her son-in-law, which had been reduced to begging by the closure of a mortgage for two thousand dollars and, had it not been for an unsolved mystery.

Millet's greatest work now hangs in Paris; it is the property of the state. Mme. Charcot, widow of the great physician, who inherited it from her father, the celebrated millionaire banker Richard. It is called "Death and the Woodcutter." The grisly figure has laid one bony hand on the shoulder of the old and weary man, bending under his load of wood; and the sorrow-stricken face is raised in absolute despair to meet the summons. One hand is loosening the cord that binds the bundle of branches and the other is already willingly in the welcoming hand of the Great Consoler. It is not an illustration of Lafontaine's fable; it is the utter weariness of life after a successful and wretched man, and transferred to canvas with an intensity of personal experience that transforms talent into genius and renders genius transcendent.

A SPRINKLE OF SPICE.

THE MAN (with an only son) What kind of scholars do you turn out in this institution?" Principal—"Those who won't study."—Texas Siftings.

HUSBAND—"How did you get rid of that big, ugly servant girl?" WIFE—"I hired a bigger and uglier one to drive her out and take her place."—N. Y. Weekly.

SHE—"The letters of Junius are spoken of as the most wonderful compositions in the language." He—"They don't compare with Jack Hardy's. I've wrote a letter of condolence to him, and she took off her mourning immediately."—Life.

"WAGG," said Dawson, "why is it you always using my name in your jokes? Dawson says this and Dawson says that?" "Why," said Wagg, "I do so that they will seem brighter to people who know you always say things that's pretty bright—for you."—Harper's Bazar.

MR. NORRIS (at the restaurant)—"Yes, sir; a small tenderloin steak and a bottle of Bass have been my regular lunch every day for the last twelve years." Mr. Norris's friend—"Great Scott! This is the first piece of roast beef we've had in a month! I'm sick and tired of your sameness. I don't see, Mark, how on earth you can't manage to introduce a little more variety into your life."—Brooklyn Life.

—An Italian organ grinder had escaped a fine by his wit. He was playing before the house of an old gentleman, who furiously made wild gesticulations ordered him to move on. The Italian shook his ground and played on, and was arrested for causing a disturbance. At the court the magistrate asked why he did not leave when requested. "Me no understand Inglese," was the reply. "You must have understood by his gestures that he wanted you to go," said the magistrate. "I t'ink he came to say was the rejoinder.—Rosebud.

MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

HEART DISEASE 20 YEARS.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

DEAR SIRS: For 20 years I was troubled with heart disease. Would frequently have falling spells and smothering at night. Had to sit up or get out of bed to breathe. Had pain in my left side and back most of the time; at last I became dropsical. I was very nervous and nearly worn out. The least excitement would cause me to faint. I was also much troubled with fluttering. For the last fifteen years I could not sleep on my left side or back until began taking your New Heart Cure. I had not taken it very long until I felt much better, and I can now sleep on either side or back without the least discomfort. I have no pain, smothering, dropsy, no wind on stomach or other disagreeable symptoms. I am able to do all my own housework without any trouble and consider myself cured.

Elkhart, Ind., 1898. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

It is now four years since I have taken any medicine. Am in better health than I have been in 40 years. I honestly believe that Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure saved my life and made me a well woman. I am now 62 years of age, and am able to do a good day's work.

May 29th, 1892. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

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